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FLAMES IN INDIANAPOLIS

SEVERAL BUILDINGS BURN AND TELEGRAPH LINES ARE DOWN.

LOSS IS ALREADY $1,000,000

FIVE STORY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING DAMAGED.

Indiana National Bank's Building and the Building Occupied by the United States and American Express Companies With the Carpet House of Eastman, Schleighter & Lee Destroyed With Its Stock Valued at $200,000—Fire is Still Burning but the Western Union Building May be Saved in Part—About $2,000,000 Said to Have Been in the Vaults of the Indiana Bank—No Fear That it Has Been Destroyed by the Great Heat—Full Amount of the Loss Not Yet Computed.

Indianapolis, via Long Distance Telephone, Sept. 18.—At six o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the five-story building on Washington street, between Meriden and Pennsylvania, occupied by the firm of Eastman, Sleicher & Lee. It spread immediately to the stone building on the east occupied by the Indiana National Bank, thence to the Pacific and American Express building. The fire then communicated to the five-story Western Meriden street. This building is now burning.

Eastman, Sleicher & Lee, the Indiana National Bank and the Express Company's office have been entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at this hour at about a million dollars. It is impossible, however, to secure figures.

The Western Union building may be saved, but has been deserted, as the upper floor has been destroyed.

The firm of Eastman, Sleicher & Lee carried a stock of carpets, etc., valued at $200,000. The insurance is not known.

It is the greatest fire in the history of the city. All telegraphic communication has been shut off.

The banking room of the Indiana Bank had recently been rebuilt at a cost of $60,000.

Near the bank building is the four-story brick building occupied by the Pacific Express and the United States Express Companies, whose office rooms are above. Next comes the three-story building occupied by George Manfield, clothing merchant, and George Wingerter, tobacco dealer. These buildings and stocks were badly damaged. To the west, around the corner on Meridan street, is the Blackford building, four stories high, and of brick. This is occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company, American Express, Boston Clothing Company and the Big Four railroad offices, and the Spencerian Business College.

Any damage sustained in the block will come largely from smoke and water. At 9 o'clock the fire on Washington street was under control, but the Western Union building was still blazing up. The upper floors were used as battery and operating rooms.

All wires were burned off and communication cut off.

The three-story brick on Meridan street north of the Western Union building, occupied by the Mayer Stencil Company and the saloon of George Weiss, was flooded with water. The great vault in the Indiana National Bank, which is situated in the rear of the building and fronting on Pearl street, contains nearly $2,000,00 in cash. The flames licked clean everything around it, but the money is believed to be safe.

Across the alley from the burned quarter, on Washington street, stands the six-story Pettis dry goods building, built of stone and brick. The smoke penetrated this building and the window sills caught fire. The water was turned on and the upper floors were soon flooded. The water soaked through to the basement and the loss will be tremendous. A. P. Pettis owns the Eastman, Sleicher & Lee building and is now in Switzerland.

The fire in the Western Union building was placed under control about 9:30 a. m. The instruments in the operating room were destroyed and the battery floor just above was burned away. The entire building was water-soaked, and many offices were damaged.

The law office of A. C. Harris, over the banking rooms, contained a library of valuable books worth $15,000, which were totally destroyed, as was everything else in the building. The Postal Telegraph building was slightly damaged by fire and water.

DODGE (NEB.) WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Business Houses Burned and $100,-
...00 Damage Done.

We... Sept. 18.—This town has ...ped out by fire. Forty ... were burned, with con... residences. The ...

... other towns sent ... apparatus, which ... service. A fierce ...

... property was well insured.

SCHOHARIE DEMOCRATS MEET.

Delegates Selected to the State and Senatorial Conventions.

Schoharie, Sept. 18.—The Democrats of Schoharie county held their convention yesterday afternoon and elected the following delegates:

State—J. H. Brown, Watson Lamont, A. D. Meade. Senatorial—J. Edward Youngs, E. A. Dox, Olen A. Snyder, H. O. Lewis, Menzo Young, C. W. Vroman, A. V. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Experienced fruit growers buy but few varieties of tree and vines, but the new beginners buy everything they hear about.

A pompous barber in Kansas proclaims himself a "professor of the tonsorial art," and declares that he has just "accepted a chair in a Douglass shaving parlor."

Germany has introduced a special mouthpiece for telephones, the object of which is to avoid the spread of disease by the condensed moisture of the breath. A pad of a large number of discs of paper, with a hole in the middle, is inserted into the mouthpiece; and the upper disc is torn off after every conversation.

Seek the sunlight is the advice of all present-day hygienists. Patients on the sunny side of the hospital ward recover soonest. The person who always walks on the sunny side of the streets outlives his shade-seeking brother by ten years. Sleep in rooms where the sun has shed its rays all day. Bask in the sun all you can, and your druggist's and doctor's notes will go to protest.

In the fifteen years since he left college Theodore Roosevelt has served three terms as an Albany legislator, written half a dozen books, tried ranch life and hunting in the far West and been a Civil Service Commissioner, while now he has in prospect a Police Commissionership and the dignity of Overseer at Harvard, with a United States Senatorship outlining itself in the distance. For a young man of thirty-seven, and a rich young man at that, this is doing pretty well.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, may be a "poor white" in profession, but he is not so in practice. His father owned a plantation of 12,000 acres near Edgefield and had seventy slaves, and the son never harmed his hands with work. He had a college education and now lives in comfort and some little style on a handsome estate. Eccentricities run in the Senator's family, for his brother, a man so well informed that he is styled a walking cyclopaedia, never wears a necktie or a pair of cuffs.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

A Western paper speaks of a duel between two "jackassperated individuals."

Bicyclists must learn to ride before they are allowed to use their wheels in the public streets of Russian cities.

The eagle teaches self reliance to its young. When the little eagles are able to fly they are banished from the home nest.

Are blacksmiths who make a living by forging, or carpenters who do a little counter-fitting, any worse than other men who sell iron and steel for a living?

The Maine sheriff who compels the tramps he arrests to wash their clothes as well as themselves is hereby appointed an honorary life member of the soap mission.

The Atchison Globe learns that the summer girl will wear shirt waists again, and her friends will have another season of following her around to pin her together in the back.

A theatrical company tried to amuse 400 lunatics in an asylum at Dixmont, Pa., by producing a droll play at which they were spectators. One comical scene elicited this remark from a lunatic: "Wonder where these fools came from."

It is said that the first cost of building a fleet of Atlantic liners is a trifle compared with the cost of running them. In less than three years it exceeds the cost of construction, so enormous is the constant expenditure in wages, port dues and repairs.

The Dutch are not fond of lazy people, and they have a very good way of curing persons who can but won't work. If a pauper who is able to work refuses to do so they put him in a cistern, to which a pump is attached, and turn on a stream of water. This stream flows into the cistern just slow enough to enable the lazy person by lively pumping to keep the water from getting over his head.

As far as is known, swallows' migratory flights are always carried on by day. The fact that, though warblers and other migrants, are constantly found dead around lighthouses having dashed themselves against the windows of the lanterns, swallows have never been known to meet their fate in this way, furnishes strong presumptive evidence of this peculiarity of the swallow tribe.

Boxer Chinamen Condemned.

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—The inquiry into the massacre at Ku-Cheng is proceeding to the satisfaction of the American and British Consuls. There have been a number of important convictions. Among those condemned are some of the ringleaders of the riot.

Advertise in the Bee.

WHITELAW REID.

The editor of the New York Tribune, Whitelaw Reid, is one of the best known editors in this country. It is true that he was at one time the Vice-Presidential candidate with Mr. Harrison, and it is said had he not been nominated the republican ticket would have been elected. This is not true. President Harrison was unpopular with the politicians, and it was evident from the start, when he removed General Clarkson from the chairmanship of the national committee, that he would be defeated for the Presidency. Mr. Reid was not unpopular with the party leaders. It may be that he severely criticised some of the party leaders, but that did not make him unpopular with the entire republican party. Harrison and Reid should have been elected, and if the party leaders had known that such times as these would have existed Mr. Cleveland never would have been elected President of the United States. The New York Tribune, of which Mr. Reid is editor, is the national organ of the republican party, and a paper that is well edited and influential among the party leaders.

SUPPORTING GREGORY.

DR. RANKIN OPPOSING THE COLORED TRUSTEES—THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ELECTS A COLORED TEACHER.

The executive committee of the general committee of Howard University met this week and Dr. Rankin recommended the appointment of a colored teacher.

Messrs. Cook and Waring opposed the motion, and offered a substitute to the effect that no action be taken as to the appointment of teachers until the Gregory case was settled. The substitute was defeated. The three white members, including Dr. Rankin, voted against the colored trustees.

Mr. Cook offered a resolution directing Dr. Rankin to call a meeting of the board of trustees within twenty days. This motion was defeated.

Dr. Rankin is doing all in his power to defeat those trustees who are favorable to the reinstatement of Prof. Gregory. It is reported that the trustee board will not meet until the November 15. The meeting was postponed, so it is reported to the alumni of Howard University, at the suggestion of Trustee Bruce. It is not believed that Mr. Bruce will make any opposition to the reinstatement of Prof. Gregory when every colored trustee on the board is favorable to his reappointment.

Mr. Bruce left town a few days ago, and when he returns the Gregory matter will be considered.

NATIONAL EMANCIPATION DAY AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the Alexandria people to observe the National Emancipation Act, next Monday, the 23d inst. Our Washington people will be represented in line by the famous Cadet Corps, the veteran Butler Infantry, the stately Capitol City Guards, the Catholic Knights, Knights of Jerusalem and various other organizations. Invitations have also been received by the Colored District Bar Association. Hon. John Mercer Langsten will be the orator of the day. His subject "What has Emancipation Brought Us." The National Military Brass Band, Prof. Thomas Washington will head the parade.

The Editor Magnus L. Robinson, the superb organizer will be in charge of the celebration. We can but await the day crown him with another laurel of success.

The Washington guests will leave on the 10:30 ferry boat next Monday a. m.

At night a big entertainment will be given in Odd Fellows Hall.

Death from cholera in China and Japan is fearful. The last report is as many as 17,350 people have died up to August 8. This warm weather is the cause of so much sickness.

WHEREABOUTS OF PEOPLE.

Miss Eva A. Chase has returned from Louisville, Ky.

Hon. B. K. Bruce has left the city for a few days.

Hon. J. W. Ross is still out of the city with his sick father.

Dr. Daniel H. Williams, surgeon in charge of the Freedman's Hospital, has returned to the city from Chicago, Ill.

Col. Andrew Gleason will visit New York shortly on political business.

Miss Victoria Thompson has returned to the city from Louisville, Ky.

Miss Mattie Bowen has returned from Richmond, Va., where she has been as a delegate to the True Reformers meeting, and one of the ladies who voted to give $50,000 to Rev. Brown for a blind plan.

Mr. William Tignor has returned to the city from Loudon County, Va.

Mr. S. W. Edwards, of New York, was in the city this week on business.

Misses Ida and Jennie Brown, daughters of Mrs. Bishop J. M. Brown, left for Louisville, Ky., last week to visit their aunt, Mrs. Wm. Gibson, to remain some weeks. Miss Mamie Brown, after spending a delightful summer up in the mountains of Pennsylvania has returned to the city looking splendidly.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Cox, and four boys and their adopted daughter, Miss M. A. Robinson, who have been spending some time at Bull Run, have returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Butcher returned to the city a few days ago. While away they visited Boston, Newport and other points of interest in the North and East. They had a delightful time.

Mrs. Mary Clements, of Jersey City, N. J., but formerly of Washington is in the city accompanied by her two little daughters, and are the guests of her sister Mrs. Bettie Shinn, of South Washington.

Mrs. Anna Downing,, the sister of the Misses Throckmorton of Vermont avenue is visiting Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Jeannette E. Anderson has arrived in the city from Silcott Springs, Va., much improved by her summer vacation.

Miss Anna Ross, who has been summering at Asbury Park, N. J., has arrived in the city and is stopping with Miss Medora F. Barker, of Georgetown.

Miss Jennie Jones spent a delightful vacation at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Rev. Alexander Truatt, of Charlottesville, Va., is in the city. By the way, he is booked for a speech in Alexandria at the emancipation celebration.

Commissioner J. W. Ross will return to the city to-day.

Judge Miller will resume his position on the bench in the police court Monday morning.

Mr. F. T. Hyman and Miss Maggie Robinson were quietly married last week.

Twelve young ladies will receive the cross of the Daughters of the King at St. Luke's Church to-morrow morning.

IN PEACE ON A BATTLEFIELD

DEDICATION OF THE PARK AT CHICKAMAUGUA BEGINS TO-DAY.

Southerners Have Great Curiosity to See Governor Morton Who Will Arrive With a Special Train To-Morrow Morning—Governors McKinley, Altgeld, Werts, Woodbury and Rich Arrive With Their Staffs This Morning—Secretary Lamont Present—Blue and Gray Meet in Brotherly Relations Years After the Battle.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 18.—Nine companies of the Tennessee State Guards left last night on a special train for Chattanooga, to be joined there by other companies to participate in the National Park dedication. About 1,500 troops of the State, infantry and artillery, will be on hand.

Specials have been passing through this city all day and regular trains are crowded to suffocation. Governor Morton, of New York, and staff will reach here to-morrow. Governor Altgeld, staff and party passed through to-day.

The dedication of the monuments on the Chickamauga field will occupy the day. Ohio, with fifty-five monuments, will have the most interesting ceremonies. No other State had so many soldiers in the battle as Ohio, and no other State has so many monuments. The Ohio dedication exercises will occur at noon on Snodgrass Hill, a famous point in the battle. Bishop Joyce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will open the exercises with prayer; General Charles H. Grosvenor will give a brief history of the conception of the park; ex-Governor Campbell will make an address, and John S. Gill, secretary, and Captain J. C. McElroy, financial agent, of the Ohio Commission, will make reports detailing the work since it was begun three years ago, when the appropriation of $79,000 was made by the State for memorials to her troops. After these reports General Aquila Wiley will make an address and formally turn the monuments over to Governor McKinley, the orator of the day. The Governor will deliver his oration, and at its close will in turn formally transfer the monuments to Secretary Lamont as the representative of the National government. Music will be furnished by some of the military bands present.

This is to be the general type of programme adopted for the exercises of each State, the others being Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Missouri and Michigan. Minnesota will dedicate her monuments at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at Snodgrass Hill; Indiana at Lytle Hill; Wisconsin and Missouri on another part of the field, and Mass[illegible] on Orchard Knob, in the suburbs of Chattanooga, where the monument of the Second and Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry stands.

The fact that Governor McKinley and Secretary Lamont will take part will cause a concentration of interest and attendance about Snodgrass Hill. Secretary Lamont is looked on as the personal representative of President Cleveland, who cannot be here, and who, in fact, was not invited to come.

There is much curiosity to see Governor Morton, of New York. He has never figured much in occasions of this kind and his face is not a familiar one to Western or Southern people. There is nothing for him to do but grace the occasion with his presence. New York has no monuments on Chickamauga battle field proper, though in and about Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge there are expensive monuments marking the positions of New York regiments.

General Daniel E. Sickels, General Daniel Butterfield, L. G. Stegman, Colonel Clinton Beckwith, Major C. A. Richardson and Colonel J. A. Zabriskie, comprising the New York Commission, came in late Monday night and are quartered on Lookout Mountain. They have spent the day riding over the Chickamauga field.

The busiest man in Chattanooga is H. Clay Evans, the rightfully elected Republican Governor of the State. He is the man most asked for by Northern visitors, because of his magnificent campaign for Governor last fall. He has taken such an active part in the preliminaries for the Chicamauga dedication that no little popularity will accrue from his services.

The fact that he is entertaining Governor McKinley has caused rumors that McKinley is working for the Tennessee delegation and is willing to offer some support to Evans for second place. There is also gossip which includes the name of Evans with that of Morton on a Presidential ticket.

This morning witnessed the arrival of many Governors, including Altgeld, of Illinois; Werts, of New Jersey; Woodbury, of Vermont, and Rich, of Michigan, all accompanied by their military staffs in dazzling uniforms.

There can be no estimate of the crowds which will pour into Chattanooga this week. Besides the Chickamauga exercises proper, the presence of so many distinguished men will draw great excursions from far and near. Among those who are here now or will be here are Vice-President Stevenson, Secretaries Lamont, Herbert and Carlisle, Attorney-General Harmon and Postmaster-General Wilson, General Schofield and General Miles, Colonel Fred. D. Grant and P. T. Sherman, sons of the nation's greatest generals.

HONOLULU CHOLERA-SCOURGED.

Forty-six Deaths Have Occurred and Business is Suspended for a Week.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The Hawaiian mail has been landed from the steamer Rio Janeiro, bringing the following:

Honolulu, Sept. 13.—There have been fifty-nine cases of cholera up to date, with forty-six deaths since the scourge broke out. Two white people were attacked yesterday and have since died. C. L. Doge, business manager of the Hawaiian Star and formerly of San Diego, Cal., was one of the victims. Mr. Carroll, a nurse, was the other.

The city is in a state of alarm and business will be suspended for one week, while a house-to-house inspection will be made. Radical measures will be adopted to stamp out the disease. In nearly every case, the cause of death has been traced to poisonous fish.

The scourge is not believed to be Asiatic cholera. No Chinese or Japanese have been attacked, although there are thousands in Honolulu. The steamship Rio Janeiro was prohibited from [illegible] and will take it on to San Francisco.

The cruisers Bennington and Olympia have gone to La Haina, one of the neighboring islands, as the captains of the vessels are afraid to remain in port. Residents of the island positively refuse to allow passengers or freight from Honolulu to be landed.

Azote and Alix to Trot at Springfield.

Springfield, Ills., Sept. 18.—The Board of Agriculture has just closed a contract for the appearance at the State Fair of the celebrated race horse Azote and Alix. They will be raced against Alix's world record of 2.08 3-4. Azote will make the attempt Wednesday afternoon and Alix Friday afternoon.

CHAT WITH GIRLS.

To Talk With Fluency and Ease May be Acquired.

Many a girl, intelligent, educated, as our ideas go, is mortified by her lack of ease in conversation. She finds other girls, inferior in actual ability, ever ready in the shifting around game we call small talk, and is forced to the conclusion that shallowness is the passport to social favor. But she is mistaken; she is simply in the condition of a person overloaded with large bills when there is need for a little small change.

Perhaps she is self-conscious; perhaps—let me whisper it—she is selfish, like the man in Punch, who said: "Oh, Robinson is such a bore! He's always talking about himself and his affairs when I want to talk about myself and my affairs."

There is one great reason for this lack of conversational power—in too many cases the art is never practised inside the home circle. No attempt at pleasant converse is ever made save when visitors are present; the various members of the family may gossip a little, or discuss purely personal affairs, but they make no attempt at entertaining talk.

In point of fact, the art of conversation is like a game of battledore and shuttlecock—one needs the quickness and dexterity of constant practice. In many busy households the only general gathering of the family is at meal time—a time above all others when worry should be banished, if only for the sake of physical comfort. Yet this is the very time when the mother will complain of domestic worry, the father of business cares, and the daughters of shabby frocks.

All this should be changed. It ought to be a rule in all households that disagreeables are to be banished at meal time. If complaints must be made let them come at a proper time, but do not imperil your digestion by eating while you are in an irritated and discontented frame of mind. Pleasant talk, relieved by an occasional laugh, will be more beneficial than pounds of pills. In the household there should not only be an avoidance of unpleasant topics, but an attempt to find agreeable ones. Each member of the family should come to the table prepared to say something pleasant.

Any bright little story or merry joke, or any bit of world's news that will loosen the tongues and cause animated talk—how it will increase the brightness of a working day! There need be no profound discussions, no hobby-riding; it should be lively touch-and-go talk. Let the girls talk just a bit about gowns and chiffons if they will; let the boys talk athletics, for in this family parliament every one should have a right to be heard. But let the general range be of the newspaper order—what all the world is doing.

Judicial Dignity Outraged.

"James N. Brown, now of the general solicitor's office of the Chicago and Alton road, used to practise at Jacksonville," said Lawyer Charles H. Dummer. "One day he was defending in a case before an old Justice. A lawyer named George Smith was on the other side. The old 'squire was so drunk that his head bobbed down on the table and against the back of his chair, and his eyes rolled around in the top of his head. Smith put the plaintiff on the stand.

"'What is your name?'

"'I object,' said Jimmy Brown; 'doesn't make any difference what's his name.'

"'Objection shustained,' solemnly muttered the Court.

"'Where do you live?' says Smith.

"'I object,' shouted Jimmie; 'it's immaterial.'

"'Shustained,' said the Justice, looking like Solomon.

"'What is your age?' asked Smith.

"'Object,' complained Jimmy with an injured air.

"The wise old man allowed the objection.

"At this Smith, springing to his feet, called the Squire a drunken dog and, and added other compliments. Then it was the Squire's turn to get mad. 'Where's Fry?' he bellowed. Fry, the constable, emerged from the crowd with a broad grin on his face. This grin enraged the Squire beyond endurance, and addressing himself to the constable, he roared: 'Stand up there. I fine you $5 fer lettin' George Smith insult me on the bench. Court's adjourned.' Then walking out with great unsteadiness and equal dignity he banged the door behind him."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

He Agreed With Her.

A witty and popular New York clergyman, whom everybody knows by reputation, had a laughable and at the same time unpleasant experience recently.

One Sunday not long ago he was going up the steps of his Fifth avenue church when he was asked by an old lady (who, of course, did not know him) to help her up the steps. With his usual courtly grace he complied with her request. On reaching the top steps she said breathlessly and asked him who was going to preach that day.

"The Rev. Mr. Blank," he replied, giving his own name.

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed the old lady "help me down again. I'd rather listen to a man sharpening a saw. Please help me down again. I reckon I won't go in."

The clergyman smiled and gently assisted her down the stairs again, remarking as he reached the sidewalk: "I wouldn't go in either if I wasn't paid for it."

J. R. would like to be a sage on all questions.

Lightning may strike some people in the school-board, but it is doubtful.

The appointment of school trustees will be made when Col. Ross returns.

The city postmaster, Mr. Willett, moves in a mysterious way.

Democrats attend to business the moment they get a chance.

The democrats are no fools.

Republicans get no more credit for being sympathetic than if they would give measure for measure.

Birds fly when they have occasion.

A thief will steal when he gets an opportunity.

We all should do something of importance in life.

No man should be ungrateful to his fellow man.

A good woman is a jewel when she is happy.

Sometimes your friends work for glory.

That day has passed now, and it is boodle.

Boodle hunters are numerous in town.

Some people think you can run a newspaper on wind.

The pulpit should be reformed.

W. Bishop Johnson is one of the most able divines in this country.

He knows what to say and when to say it.

The promotion of Miss Emma Merritt is a worthy one.

She is a smart lady teacher.

In union there is strength.

Why should men tell falsehoods when the truth will do?

Be honest and just.

Treachery will be found out, no matter what you do.

The Bee is the paper in which to advertise.

Eighty thousand colored people in this city.

Ask them did they see it in the Bee.

It is true if you see it in the Bee.

Dr. Williams is still at the same old stand.

Send in your church notices to the Bee.

Do you want a place? If so, advertise in the Bee.

Have you rooms or houses to rent?

Send a notice to the Bee.

Send in your notices if you want value received.

Do you want first-class job work?

Call up and inspect our new type.

The Bee has the largest bona fide circulation than any paper in the city published by Afro-Americans.

Neither Lynch or Bruce favor a cutting down of Southern representation.

Dr. Purvis is making a still hunt.

Bradshaw is in the soup.

He will see before he gets through with his central committee.

Brad. must stay at home this time.

The fight will be a hot one, but an easy victory.

The national committee will settle the question.

Every man says he is coming to the convention.

He has pledged himself to every candidate.

Somebody will be disappointed.

It will not be the Bee.

There should be honesty in politics

Don't be fooled.

It's in the Bee, did you see it?

Never push a man when he is going dyn the hill.

You should not tell a falsehood when the truth will answer.

It is in the Bee, read it.

The convention contest is still booming and there is no doubt that some one will be left,

MERRY MOMENTS.

In a Company of Artists.—"What is there between laghter and tears?" "The nose," dryly observed Vivier.—Le Figaro.

She—So you wouldn't take me to be twenty. What would you take me for? He—For better or worse.—Philadelphia Record.

Tommy—Pop, what is a popular song? Tommy's father—One that everybody gets sick and tired of hearing.—Philadelphia Record.

"Hullo, Paton! Haven't seen you for three days." "No. Went over to Philadelphia day before yesterday and spent a week."—Life.

Billy, the Goat—That manuscript I just ate has given me an awful pain. Nanny—Yes, dearest; that's called writer's cramp.—Harper's Bazar.

"How on earth did Smith become a colonel?" "Easy enough. Train was delayed in Georgia and he attended a picnic."—Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. D.—If you get my coat done by Saturday I shall be forever indebted to you." Tailor—If that is the case, it won't be done.—New York Recorder.

Nell—If you really liked a young man, what would you do if some day he should kiss you suddenly, against your will? Belle—He couldn't.—Somerville Journal.

The Tourist—You seem to be proud of your family title. The New York millionaire abroad (proudly)—Of course, I am. I paid for it in good hard dollars.—Chicago Record.

Jingle—Here, you can take back this dog you gave me. Dingle—What's the matter with him? Jingle—He's eaten his tax. I can't afford to get him a new license.—Life.

Mrs. Bellefield—Mrs. Oakland has a great secret. Mrs. Bloomfield—O, no! She can't have! "Why not?" "If she had she would have told it to me.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Nodd—Our nursegirl has just had a terrible fit of sickness. Todd—Yes? What was the matter? Nodd—By mistake she took some medicine she was going to give to the baby.—Judge.

Trivvet—Miss Flopp claims to have made 1,000 refusals of marriage. Dicer—That's easily explained. When young Callow asked her to marry him she replied: "No, a thousand times, no!"—Tid-Bits.

Mrs. Hicks—How do you like this little theatre toque? I made it all myself. Hicks—It isn't very big, is it? Mrs. Hicks—No-o; I made it out of an old jet bracelet.—New York World.

"I guess," said the sharp-nosed girl, "that I will take the wind out of her sails." "Why," asked the fluffy girl, "don't you be up to date and say take the wind out of her tires?"—Cincinnati Tribune.

Hurrying Stranger (in Squeekawket)—Is there time to catch the train? Languid Native—Waal, stranger, ye-ve got time enough, I reckon, but I'm dead sure ye hain't got the speed! Harper's Bazar.

"Here's the latest thing in watches," said the dealer, "a warranted waterproof case." "I believe," said Nudge, "that one that could be soaked would be better suited to my needs."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Say, papa, if we were lying at the centre of the earth, wouldn't we be all funny?" "What makes you think so, my son. "'Cause this jography says everything there loses its gravity."—Brooklyn Life.

He—"Don't you think there is considerable danger in letting a woman who cares for you know that you love her? She—I think there is considerably more danger in letting her know that you don't.—Harlem Life.

"The first time I heard that played, Miss Ethel, do you know, I was completely carried away." "Indeed! Why, how delightful! If you'll sit nearer the door, Mr. Bethe, I'll play it over again."—Harper's Bazar.

A Bond of Sympathy—Mrs. Hicks—This paper tells about a hunting dog that has formed a strange attachment for an old hen. How do you account for that? Mr. Sport—Probably they are both setters.—Truth.

MISSING LINKS.

The wealthy Japanese deem it undignified to ride a horse faster than a walk.

A century ago two stage-coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.

The amazing statement is made that you can hear corn grow by means of the microphone.

Twenty-four years ago, electricity as a mechanical power was unknown. Now $9,000,000 is invested in various kinds of electrical machinery.

An English electrician prophesies that within a few years electrical science will have made such strides as to enable it to control the weather and modify the various climates.

It is customary throughout Spain for waiters at cafes to fill a glass with wine or liquor so that it overflows upon the saucer. This custom is one to show liberality, and is styled the "footbath."

In Siam, when a funeral is passing the women take down their hair and unfasten their heads, and the men fumble around in their pockets for a little piece of metal to hold between their teeth.

Mendelssohn was not fond of feasting. He said he could live a week on a sausage and a loaf of bread. His romantic opera of "Lorely" was to some extent inspired by this diet, for he ate little else while composing it.

Fifty years ago a horse power cost six or seven pounds of coal an hour. To-day a good compound engine will produce a horse power at one and one-half pounds of coal an hour. Water power costs nearly as much now as then.

Birds which build in the open seem uniformly to have colored eggs, while those which possess concealed or covered nests have white eggs; the color does not vary in any manner in the same species in one climate or another.

WOMAN'S WAYS AND DOINGS.

Beatrice Harraden begs neckties from her male friends and makes them into crazy quilts.

It is said that Mrs. Hetty Green's one and only ambition is to make her son the wealthiest man in the world.

The Japanese despise women who become intoxicated. Consequently it is rarely that a woman of Japan is seen drunk.

"What the new woman wants to learn," says the Manayunk philosopher, "is to buy a larger shoe and a smaller hat."

It will behoove the ladies to make the most of their leap-year privileges next year, for a leap year will not come again till 1904.

A wealthy Parsee is erecting a hospital for women in India, at a cost of 50,000 rupees, the foundation stone of which has been laid by the Countess of Elgin.

Lady Habberton, inventor of the divided skirt, has a new fad. She contends that female servants should wear knickerbockers, as such costume facilitates movements.

Mrs. Alice Shaw, the whistler, who was once all the rage in London and Paris, is now puckering her lips for the entertainment of the habitues of a Berlin music hall.

Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris adheres to the fashion of hair-dressing which prevailed when she was a young girl—the style which banged the hair across the forehead as men did in Florence in Raphael's time.

The mother of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist, is a gentle, old-fashioned Englishwoman, who lives entirely for her son and his pretty young sister. Mrs. Beardsley regards him with reverential admiration.

Mrs. Clio Hinton Huneker, who is to receive $10,000 for her Fremont statue which she was commissioned to execute by the "Associated Pioneers" of California, is said to be only twenty-four years old. She is a pupil of St. Gaudens.

Mrs. Muller, an English woman, speared a wild boar at a "pig stick" at Tangier the other day. She is an excellent horsewoman, but her achievement with an eighteen-foot spear has created great excitement and admiration in Morocco.

Daniel Webster's sister-in-law, the widow of his brother, Ezekiel Webster, is living at Concord, N. H., and is nearly ninety-four years of age. She was married August 2, 1825, and has been a widow over sixty-six years, her husband having died April 10, 1829.

Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder is a prominent member of the New York association of women opposed to the extension of suffrage. She says that in three weeks it enlisted a membership of over 7,000, more than half of whom were working women.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"Are you for silver or gold?" asked the statesman. "That depends," replied the politician. "Which have you got?"—Chicago Evening Post.

"Gray has had a good deal of experience as a dramatist has he not?" "Yes, Indeed. Spoiled more French plays than any other man in the business."—Brooklyn Life.

Amiable Visitor—"And this is the baby, is it? Why, it's the very image of its father. Cynical Uncle—Well, it needn't mind that, if only it has good health.—Tit-Bits.

Little Girl—Oh, mamma, come quick! Mamma—Mercy! What is the matter? Little Girl—There's a mouse in the kitchen, and the poor cat is there all alone."—Tit-Bits.

Jones—"Curry is an awfully unfortunate fellow. Jackson—That so? Jones—Yes; he snores so loud that he always wakes the baby, then the baby cries so loud he wakes Curry, so they have to walk together.—Scribner's.

Jinks—Smithson strikes me as being a sort of religious broker; but I'm blamed if I can tell whether he's a bull or a bear. Filkins—Why not? Jinks—Because he's long on countenance and short on works.—Harlem Life.

Mr. Fogg—Oh, yes, Miss Della Sart is a fine elocutionist. She reads so naturally and every word is uttered with such distinctness! Mr. Fogg—H'm! Reads distinctly and naturally does she? Well, all I've got to say is, she is no elocutionist.—Boston Transcript.

Apropos of boasters, Dean Hole tells a story of an acquaintance of his at Oxford who once wrote him a note beginning, "My dear Countess," and then, scratching out "Countess," substituted "Hole." Whereupon the dean, not to be outdone, began his reply, "My dear Queen," and then drew his pen through "Queen" and substituted "Dick."—Household Words.

"I licked him," said the boy mournfully. "I licked him good, an' now there are a couple of big fellows in the next street jest a-layin' for me to lick me 'cause I licked him." "My son," said the father earnestly, seeing an opportunity to impress a lesson in international politics upon the boy, "now you realize the position that Japan is in."—Chicago Tribune.

IT'S JUST LIKE A WOMAN.

To try independence, succeed in it, but prefer it not.

To faint at mice and spank tigers with a broomstick.

To keep nine commandments more easily than the tenth.

To value a baby above the world; or a pug above a baby.

To scold about little troubles and be brave about big ones.

To toil life long for social position, or throw it away for love in an instant.

To look at the most undeserving of men through the kindly spectacles of pity.

To overestimate their own beauty far less than they underestimate their own goodness.

To retain despite many bitter experiences the trust of a good heart in human nature.—New York Recorder.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has paid $75,000 for a fireplace in his Newport residence. There seems to be no doubt that he has got money to burn.

Carrol D. Wright says: "Hunger has caused more men to commit petty crimes than anything else." Of 6,958 homicides in 1890, 5,100 had no trades.

Sarah Grand married at sixteen and for some time lived with her husband in China. Since then she has traveled much in Japan with no escort but her maid.

Darwin was a great smoker, and though he reads everything the papers had to say against the cigarette, he was rarely seen without one in his fingers or his lips.

John D. Rockefeller said not long ago that his great ambition in life is to accumulate a fortune of $500,000,000. He made a good start toward it in the late oil flurry.

Queen Victoria's daily menu is written in French, with the exception of the single item "roast beef," which is loyally and uncompromisingly English, as befits a national dish.

The Austrian Emperor created a sensation in Vienna the other evening by appearing at a theatre. It was the first time he had been seen in a playhouse since the tragic death of his son.

Sir Bache Cunard, who married Miss Maude Burke, of New York, is the second baronet of his line. In marrying an American girl, Sir Bache has followed the laudable example of his father.

Deaf, dumb, blind and an imbecile, the Earl of Arundel, heir to the oldest, richest and proudest peerage in England, is not to be envied by any healthy man who can earn a dollar a day and enjoy it.

Edward S. Holden, director of the Lick Observatory, announces that he has raised nearly all the $5,000 needed to secure the famous Crossley reflector, for transportation, etc. With this addition the Mount Hamilton astronomical equipment will be unequaled in the world.

Maria Louise's son by her chamberlain, Count Neipperg, whom she married after Napoleon's death, has just died near Vienna. He was Prince William of Montenuovo, an Italianized form of Neuberg (Neipperg), and was seventy-four years old. He survived his brother, the King of Rome, sixty-three years.

In London the other day Mr. E. Matthews, aged seventy-two, and Miss Mary Bright, aged eighty-six, were married. It was explained that the happy bridegroom had been courting the bride for upward of twenty-five years, but that their marriage was delayed because they could not agree on the question what religious persuasion the children should be brought up in.

ABOUT EATING.

In good eating there is happiness.—Apicius.

Thou shouldst eat to live, not live to eat.—Cicero.

A rich man may eat when he will, but a poor man when he can.—Diogenes.

Eating to repletion is bad; but what we eat should be good of its kind.—Dr. S. S. Fitch.

It is not the eating, but the inordinate desire thereof, that ought to be blamed.—St. Augustine.

In eating it is a great fault for a man to be ignorant of the measure of his own stomach.—Seneca.

Animals feed, man eats; tell me what you eat, and how you eat, and I will tell you what you are; the man of intellect alone knows how to eat.—B. Savarin.

Eat not for the pleasure thou mayest find therein; eat to increase thy strength; eat to preserve the life which thou hast received from heaven.—Confucius.

THE WOMAN OF THE PERIOD.

When women don't know what etiquette would demand they kiss each other.—Atchison Globe.

A gold thimble is as good as any for a girl who cannot darn her own stockings.—New Orleans Picayune.

We are patiently waiting for the new woman to tackle the old servant girl question.—Washington Post.

The ladies have organized a good government club. The ladies ought to be experts in good government, especially the married ladies.—Baltimore American.

The coming woman may solve all the intricate political problems, but no man will ever be able to understand the philosophy of spring house cleaning.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

A good advertisement never sleeps.—West Union Gazette.

The true art of memory is the art of attention.—Johnson.

It is easier to believe in someone than in something, because the heart reasons more than the mind.—Eunece.

Despondency is ingratitude; hope is God's worship.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Reason shows itself in all occurrences of life; whereas the brute makes no discovery of such talent, but in what immediately regards his own preservation or the continuance of his species.—Addison.

MODERN PROVERBS.

The new woman is an old problem.

A woman's freedom does not consist in bloomers.

It is not the ballot, but the caucus, that rules this country.

A man may not like the fashion of his nose, but he follows it.

A pretty girl with a new hat comes near to answering affirmatively the question whether life is worth living.

The art of making money does not usually coexist with the habit of making friends.

Storm warnings were first given early in the last century.

CHEERS FOR GEN. LEE.

A Demonstration of Affection that Touched the Confederate Leader's Heart.

"Gen. Robert E. Lee once told me of an ovation he received that touched him more than any demonstration ever made in his honor," said the venerable Judge White, of Virginia, to a Washington Post man. "Following closely on the surrender of the Southern army, the commander-in-chief of the Confederacy went to pass a season at the home of his particular friend, L. R. Cocke, who last November ran as the Populist candidate for Governor against Col. O'Ferrall. After a few weeks of the most hospitable and elegant entertainment, Gen. Lee was called to the presidency of the Washington and Lee University. Bidding his kind friends adieu he started for Lexington on horseback and alone. He had gone some miles and was passing through a rather dreary stretch of wooded country, when he espied a plain old countryman mounted on a sorry nag coming towards him. As they passed each other both bowed, as is the fashion when strangers meet in out of the way places, but the old farmer in the home-spun suit stared hard at the soldierly figure as though not quite certain of recognition. He went his way a little further, then turning his horse around, cantered back and soon came up with the General again.

"'I beg pardon, sir, but is not this Gen. Robert Lee?'

"'Yes, I am Gen. Lee. Did I ever meet you before, my friend?'

"Then the old Confederate grasped the chieftain's hand, and with the tears streaming down his face, said: 'Gen. Lee, do you mind if I cheer you?' The General assured him that he didn't mind, and there, on that lonesome, pine-bordered highway, lonesome, pine bordered highway, with no one else in sight, the old rebel veteran, with swinging hat, lifted up his voice in three ringing rounds of hurrahs for the man that the Southland idolized. Then both went their way without another word being spoken."

Beyond Him.

The man's wife had asked him to go upstairs and look in the pocket of her dress for a key she thought was there, and, being a man willing to accommodate, he had done so. It was a long time until he returned, and when he did there was a peculiar look in his eyes, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I can't find any key in the dress of your pocket," he said with a painful effort.

"Why," she retorted sharply, "I left it there."

"I say I can't find any dress in the pocket of your key," he said doggedly.

His tone seemed to disturb her.

"You didn't half look for it," she insisted.

"I tell you I can't find any pocket in the key of your dress," he replied in a dazed kind of way.

This time she looked at him.

"What's the matter with you?" she asked nervously.

"I say," he said, speaking with much effort, "that I can't find any dress in the key of your pocket."

She got up and went over to him.

"Oh, William," she groaned, "have you been drinking?"

He looked at her leerily.

"I tell you I can't find any pocket in the dress of your key," he whispered.

She began to shake him.

"What's the matter? What's the matter?" she asked in alarm.

The shaking seemed to do him good, and he rubbed his eyes as if he were regaining consciousness.

"Wait a minute," he said verw slowly, indeed. "Wait a minute. I can't find any dress in—no; I can't find any key in the dress of—no, that's not it; any—any—any pocket. There, that's it," and a flood of light came into his face. "Confound it, I couldn't find any pocket."

Then he sat down and laughed hysterically, and his wife, wondering why in the name of goodness men raised such a row over finding the pocket in a woman's dress, went upstairs and came back with the key in two minutes.

An Impending Evil.

Spring was everywhere in the air as the tramp came through the back gate and some of it seemeed to have got into his step as he ambled along towards the home.

"Ah, good day," he said cheerily to hired girl, who was disporting herself on the kitchen steps with a scrubbing brush.

She looked at him and nodded.

"What's the chances for a bite to eat this beautiful morning in spring?" he inquired.

"Not a mouthful in the house," she replied.

"Struck a famine?"

"No, something worse."

"What can that be?"

"Part of Coxey's army; they came by this morning early and got everything we had to give away."

All the blue went out of the sky of the tramp's face, and the lowering clouds swept over it.

"Bah," he growled, "them chumps is goin' to ruin the perfesh and drive us steady workers to the poorhouse er to marryin' rich wives," and he stalked out of the yard in a fit of disgruntlement.—Detroit Free Press.

No Smoke.

The man who abolishes smoke will be one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. Nothing else will so change the conditions of life in our great cities. Without saying that this result is already at hand, a great step toward it is made by the new invention in fireplaces, says London Truth. By this system a fire can undoubtedly be produced without smoke, and though at present a special fireplace must be employed for the purpose, there is no reason why every one who henceforth fits up a kitchen range or a furnace should not have a smokeless one. I expect to see the time when every householder as well as every manufacturer will be compelled to consume his own smoke. In the meantime, however, there is the strongest inducement, short of compulsion, for doing so, for the system, like all which are based on perfecting the combustion of the fuel, gives a largely increased heat for a reduced consumption of coal.

OHIO'S CAMPAIGN OPENED.

John Sherman Asks the Nomination of McKinley for President.

Springfield, O., Sept. 11.—The Republican campaign for 1895 of this State was formally opened yesterday by a vast popular meeting presided over by the venerable Senator John Sherman. The meeting will go on record as one of the most enthusiastic gatherings in Buckeye politics, for not only was General Bushnell, the gubernatorial nominee, on hand, but Governor McKinley, ex-Governor Foraker, Senator Sherman, State Auditor Poe and General Ara Jones, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, were also present and assisted in the speech-making.

When Senator Sherman mounted the platform to speak the applause was deafening. It was several minutes before he could be heard. In his speech he asked for the nomination of McKinley for President.

Governor McKinley spoke particularly of the United States Senatorships, saying that from 1861 to 1869 the Republicans had two Senators—Wade and Sherman—and that this year they were going to resume their rightful place. Mr. Foraker would take the seat of Mr. Brice.

FIGHTING BOB WINS AGAIN.

Capt. Evans to Have Command of the New Battle Ship Indiana.

Washington, Sept. 11.—"Fighting Bob" Evans will have his application to be transferred from the New York to the Indiana granted. He will have the honor of commanding the navy's first battle ship and the largest war vessel constructed in this country. Secretary Herbert was opposed at first to the transfer of Evans, and it is believed he makes the assignment at the request of the President, who will grant Evans almost any naval detail he wishes.

The Indiana will not be ready for active service for three months, but Evans is to superintend her fitting out. The command of the New York will fall to some captain who has not yet had one of the first rank ships of the navy. Captain Frederick Rogers, now attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, may be the lucky man. The detail of Fighting Bob is sure to create surprise in the navy, where it is held that so fine a vessel as the Indiana, and the only battle ship ready for service, should be in charge of a captain higher in rank than Evans, who was only promoted about seven months ago.

LEXOW MAY BE RENOMINATED.

The Democrats in His District Will Put Up an Orange County Man.

Nyack, Sept. 11.—The Democratic committee appointed last week by State Committeeman Clark for the Senate district comprising the counties of Rockland and Orange, met at Newburgh yesterday to apportion the Senatorial delegates and appoint the day for the meeting of the convention. Three members of the committee were from Rockland county and six from Orange county. The delegates were appointed on a basis of sixteen to each Assembly district, which gives Rockland county sixteen and Orange county thirty-two. The convention will be held at Middletown on October 2.

When Senator Lexow was elected two years ago the district included Dutchess county, but in the new apportionment Dutchess county was taken out of the district. It is almost certain that the nominee will be an Orange county man. Lexow will probably lead the Republican ticket.

GOV. MORTON'S MEASURE.

Mooney will Give 44 Pairs of Shoes to 44 Governors.

New York, Sept. 11.—Harry J. Mooney, who describes himself as "a typical American mechanic,' is a shoemaker by trade. In July he conceived the idea of visiting every State in the Union and of making his living while on the road.

His plan is to visit the capital of each State and make the Governor a pair of shoes to measure.

He started on July thirty without money, and has visited every New England State except Connecticut. Yesterday he was in this city and obtained Governor Morton's measure. He says he has made money.

HARRISON'S EASTERN BOOM.

Mr. Studebaker Says the ex-President is Developing Wonderful Strength.

La Porte, Ind., Sept. 11.—Peter E. Studebaker, of South Bend, has returned from the East. Mr. Studebaker, who is named as the probable Republican candidate for Governor, said that the State of Indiana will send a Harrison delegation to the National Convention.

"Harrison is developing wonderful strength in the East," said Mr. Studebaker, "and I confidently believe Indiana will again be accorded the distinction of naming the candidate."

CANADIAN SEALERS SEIZED.

United States Cutter Captures Two Vessels Violating the Bering Sea Rules.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 10.—The Victoria sealer Beatrice arrrived here under seizure for alleged violations of the Bering Sea regulations. She reports seizure of the schooner Ainoko.

The Beatrice was boarded by the Rush August 28. A few seals, marked as if shot by buckshot, were found on board. The Ainoko was seized on the charge of going inside the sixty-mile protective zone after seals. The Beatrice reports a light catch of seals.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A CHURCH.

Michigan Vandals Use Dynamite to Get Money From a Corner Stone.

Greenville, Mich., Sept. 9.—An attempt was made yesterday to bow up the First Congregational Church of this city with dynamite. The charge was placed under the corner stone, but not being put under far enough, little damage was done.

The supposition is that the attempt was made for the purpose of obtaining a large sum of money that is reported to have been deposited in the corner stone when the church was built.

Woman Bridge Jumper Fined $5.

New York, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Clara McArthur, the first woman to jump from the Brooklyn bridge, was fined $5 by Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Court yesterday morning. She paid the fine and left the court with her husband, who had in a bundle under his arm the man's clothes in which she made the jump on Saturday morning.

Col. Ellsworth Nomi[illegible] Albion, Sept. 11. [illegible] Senatorial Convent[illegible] nated Colonel T. [illegible] port, for the F[illegible] Niagara and [illegible] to des[illegible] guage a man of [illegible] acter.

For the millinery to be in keeping with the toilette is an important factor.

A beautiful autumn costume is of gobelin crepon. The wide skirt of passementerie at the lower part. The corsage is draped with a fichu Marie Antoinette of dotted silk. Large balloon sleeves.

A handsome walking costume can be composed of flowered pompadour taffeta. The skirt with basque tabs in the back and bands down the front of handsome point d'Alencon, The corsage has square figures, with collet extending over the shoulders and in the back.

Another pretty costume of Havana duchesse. The skirt has a side panel composed of bands of white nousseline de soie and guipure, with spangles on each side. The blouse has tight fitting yoke and vest of guipure, with ribbon drapery around the yoke.

A chic lookiug reception toilette of plaid crepon. The skirt made very full and the corsage has a vest and ruffles around the waist and neck of dotted silk. The short sleeves are composed of five rows of dotted silk.

A pretty new pelerine is made of red faille, with guipure full in front and back on square yoke. Epaulette bands trimmed with guipure and a bow at each shoulders.

An elegant tailor made gown of almond green cloth, the corsage round and very tight, with stitchings across the top, formerly simulated scalloped yoke; short redingote revers and velvet faced collar. The sleeves full at the top and tight fitting below the elbow, with flaring revers.

A pretty collet can be formed by tabs of embroidered chiffon. with flounce of plain.

Another pretty one is of blue surah tucked at the yoke and around the full flounce.

An artistic autumn toilette of Amethyst crepon. The skirt plain, with passementerie belt. Full corsage with square tight fitting yoke of flowered satin, bordered by passementerie and trimmed at each corner, with a monlinet bow. Tight fitting sleeves of satin with a puff of crepon on top.

Stylish afternoon costume of foulard silk, with a full skirt. The corsage has a high stock collar and a simulated collet, of which the points reach over the top of the sleeves, and which is bordered with a velvet band. In front on each side a fichu drapery of lace, held at the waist line by velvet buttons.

Alapacas are still in the lead. One of gray trimmed profusely with black narrow braid on each seam of the godet skirt with a jacket with short basques, opening in front with en'chale revers, heavily braided over a chemisette of pink batiste is beautiful.

Pretty is a costume of dust gray mohair, trimmed with bias band of white taffetas around the skirt as yoke, on the sleeves and as belt.

It is a certainty that later in the season, heavy gross-grain, velvet and satin coats richly trimmed will be in vogue.

Flowers as well as feathers will appear on the fall and winter hats and bonnets.

The style of coiffure has much to do with the arrangement of the bonnet on the head. If the hair is parted the bonnet is placed a little further back than it is if either a pompadour or bang is worn.

Flower rosettes are made of tiny rosebuds and of violets, but the good form of the violet rosette is lost if any other than velvet violets are used.

Frills of lace, arranged after the fashion of curtains, are seen on the back of some of the small bonnets that come from Paris.

Black velvet will be greatly in vogue both for wraps and costumes.

White velvet roses are rather liked, the size chosen being rather small, and the foliage, bunches of leaves, instead of leaves mounted on the long rubber stem usually seen when rose leaves are used.

The separate bodice has a very fine hold upon stylish women.

In selecting woolen materials for a bodice those that are mixtures of silk and wool en are to be chosen.

Cerise mohair trimmed with black velvet for dressy occasions will be in vogue.

Plain and embroidered muslins, mull, the silk and wool mixtures, and occasionally one of the thin soft silks are the materials favored for party dresses for children.

Whatever decoration is fancied dame fashion says it must be upon the bodice.

Sash ribbons are in vogue for children of all ages, but the very wide ones are not liked.

Blue, brown, or gray are the best colors for fall traveling gowns, with a felt hat to match.

Sleeves are gradually growing smaller, but flaring skirts will prevail for the fall and winter.

Tan colored shoes wear better than black, but they are not suitable for winter as they are cooler than black.

[illegible] will be worn to the waist and [illegible] yoke trimming, turn[illegible]ok ruche.

[illegible]n made of pink, [illegible] Box plait in [illegible] satin, sou[illegible]loped edge [illegible]each side;

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

The smallest wrinkle may serve as a grave for the greatest love.—Theophile Gautier.

"I reach and reach, but cannot grasp," sighs a certain poet. He must have been chasing his hat.

"What is the use of knowing how to tell the truth; so few persons know how to hear it?—A. d'Houdetot.

To live above your station shows a proud heart, and to live under it discovers a narrow soul.—M. Malot.

Man was made to mourn, but he has fixed things so that his wife has taken the job off his hands.—Texas Siftings.

"Where was Magna Charta signed?" asked a teacher in a south of London Board School. "Please, sir, at the bottom."

The voice of conscience is so delicate that it is easy to stifle it; but it is also so clear that it is impossible to mistake.

There is an immense profoundness of thought in commonplace phrases. They are holes dug by generations of ants.—Charles Beaudelaire.

The road to ambition is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, and too dark for science.—J. J. Rousseau.

Profound observers have remarked that when a man don't know anything he is singularly apt to disclose the fact whenever he has an opportunity.

"I walked the floor all night with the toothache," said he. To which his feeling listener replied, "You didn't expect to walk the ceiling with it, did you?"

Shop Assistant—Really, madame, that white feather in your hat makes you look ten years younger. Old Maid—Is that so? Then give me another one.—Tid-Bits.

"I suppose you are tired of talking about the weather," said the philosopher; "but I have been thinking that if people average as good as the weather how happy we should be!"

Mr. Emerson says, "Life is hardly respectable if it has no generous task, no duties or affections that constitute a necessity of existing. Every man's task is his life-preserver."

Barber—Would you like a bottle of our hair restorer? Customer—No, thank you; I prefer to remain baldheaded. Barber—Then our hair restorer is just the thing you want, sir. —Chicago Mail.

Delegate Goodwin, of the Utah Constitutional Convention, holds that "no public man should refrain from reading newspapers, some for information, and some for the horrible example they set."

Wickwire—What a beautiful whine you use in asking for a dime. You really ought to have that voice cultivated. Dimal Dawson—Well, I don't know but I might be willin' to have it cultivated—say under the irrigation system.—Indianapolis Journal.

Smallwort—Old man Gripe, the chattel mortgage man, got a needle in his hand this morning and the doctors had to cut it out. Ford—Nothing strange in that. They would have had to do the same thing had it been a nickel.—Indianapolis Journal.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

It is estimated that $100,000,000 was spent in England alone in charity in 1894.

Coal-tar yields sixteen shades of blue, the same number of yellow tints twelve of orange, nine of violet and numerous other colors and shades.

In the famous cellars of the Hotel de Ville at Bremen there are a dozen cases of holy wine, which has been preserved for 250 years.

Official estimates place the value of farm animals—horses, cattle and hogs and sheep—in the United States at no less than $1,819,446,306.

A school with a play ground on the roof and twenty shower baths in the basement is to be erected in the congested district of New York.

The largest sailing ship afloat is the remodeled Pedsian Monarch, 3,923 tons measurement. Her iron masts are 184 feet high from the deck.

With a population not much over half that of London, New York city (proper) consumes daily 183,000,000 gallons of water, against 190,000,000 for London.

A beggar who died a few weeks ago in Auxerre, France, was found to have 1,000,000 francs in bonds in his trunk, and in his cellar 400 bottles of wine of the vintage of 1790.

The following appeal was printed recently in a Scottish newspaper: "Wanted, a good school for girls where the birch rod, coming into fashion again, is used in the old way.

The earliest farming mill [illegible] nowing machine was erected. The [illegible] and was in use there for [illegible] while Europeans were cleve[illegible] grain by casting it in [illegible] windy day.

Byron's household according [illegible]ly consisted, besides servants, of [illegible] horses, eight enormous dogs, [illegible] monkeys, five cats, an eagle, a crow and a calcon, and all except the horses went to and fro in the house at their pleasure.

At University college, London, recently, Prof. Boys described the apparatus devised by him for estimating the density and weight of the earth. The experiments gave the density as 5.527, from which the weight of the earth was calculated at 5,832,-064,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

The practice of ringing the curfew bell appears to have prevailed throughout Europe long before the Norman conquest of England, its object being the laudable one of preventing fires, which on account of the houses being built chiefly of wood were at that time quite frequent and destructive.

One of the cleverest inventions ever patented is the machine for sticking common pins in the papers in which they are sold. The contrivance brings up the pins in rows, draws the paper in position, crimps it in two lines, then at a single push passes the pins through the paper and sets them in position.

NTERESTING INFORMATION.

Italy has 23 crematories.
A floating cannery is new.
France may tax foreigners.
Vermont has 200 creameries.
Yucatan exports hammocks.
An electric gun is announced.
'Frisco has 950 manufactories.
A gun fires 770 shots a minute.
Switzerland has watch schools.
California has Japanese miners.
Bosnia has two female physicians.
Paper bicycle tires are announced.
Vermont is first in marble output.
Germany still has chimney sweeps.
One-sixth of England's women work.
United States contain 1,964 distilleries.

John Bull built 31 war ships in 1894.

Norway ships frozen milk to England.

France has an aluminium torpedo boat.

One London policeman wears spectacles.

London has thirty people whose incomes are over $500,000 a year.

Most of the black pearls in existence come from the dark-lipped oyster of Lower California.

Two thousand patents have been taken out in this country on the manufacture of paper alone.

The largest Bible in the world is a manuscript Hebrew Bible in the Vatican, weighing 320 pounds.

A cob pipe factory, with a daily output of 8,000 pipes, will shortly be put in operation in Waverly, Tenn.

The hall porter of a London club pleasantly admits that his position brings him in about $7,500 a year.

The largest sailing ship afloat is the remodeled Persian Monarch, 3,923 tons measurement. Her iron masts are 184 feet high from the deck.

The beet root sugar crop of the United States is something over 40,-000,000 pounds a year, of which California produces 29,000,000 pounds.

Czar Nicholas has established a fund of $250,000 to relieve journalists and authors in distress and to provide for their widows when they die.

Wheat can be grown in the Alps at an elevation of 3,600 feet; in Brazil at 5,000; in the Caucasus at 8,000; in Abyssinia at 10,000; in Peru and Bolivia, at 11,000.

Out of 26 saloons in Kokomo, Ind., 11 have decided to close, as they see no prospect of making money owing to the stringency of the recently-enacted temperance laws.

The municipal elections held April 2 throughout the State of Nebraska, where the license question was involved, resulted in 90 per cent. of the towns declaring in favor of license.

Twenty million dollars worth of bank notes leave the Bank of England daily; while sixty folio volumes or ledgers are filled with writing in keeping the accounts of a sngle day.

The French camps in Madagascar will be surrounded with electrical currents so arranged that the approach of any one will be automatically signaled, even if the sentinels are asleep.

A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Senate by Mr. Brainerd providing for the application of the Australian ballot system to the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquor.

The new cable vocabulary of 250,000 words makes a large book. There is no word in it that contains more than ten letters, and every word differs in at least two letters from every other word.

One of the proposed two-wheel or "bicycle" railways from New York to Washington promises a speed of 120 miles an hour as a result of the use of electricity and the minimizing of friction.

From the Patent Office at Washington comes the report that in the eleven years since the type-writing machine was first put upon the market the sales have amounted to nearly $30,000,000.

It is said that most of the 5.000 horses shipped from America to Europe recently were intended for slaughter as food. Electricians think this a sign of the coming triumph of electricity as a motor.

STATISTICAL.

In Paris one person in eighteen lives on charity.

Thomas A. Edison is the patentee of over 600 inventions.

The woollen factories of this country employ 220,000 persons.

Five thousand horses have been sold at $5 each in Oregon for the meat.

Over $50,000,000 are spent in maintaining the churches of the United States, and $400,000,000 in running the saloons.

New Yorkers are claiming that their city has a population of between 1,-900,000 and 2,000,000. The new police census makes it nearly 19,000,000.

The secretary of the Vermont Board of Agriculture reports that 1,973 farms were sold in the State last year, of which 155 were previously occupied.

While Baltimore was getting ready to place fenders on its street cars, eighty-two lives were crushed out, and 300 people more or less injured by the electrics.

During the past twelve years nearly 10,000 miles of narrow-gauge railroad have been either converted to standard gauge, or abandoned entirely in the United States.

Sons of the American Revolution, in convention at Boston, recommended June 14th as "Flag Day" and the erection of a statue of John Paul Jones at Washington.

The Siamese have such a superstitious dislike of odd numbers that they studiously strive to have in their houses an even number of windows, doors, rooms, closets, etc.

Less tobacco is consumed in Great Britain, in proportion to the inhabitants, than in any other civilized country. The average is twenty-three ounces per annum for each person.

35 MINERS MAY BE LOST.

They Did Not Heed the Warning of Danger at Houghton, Mich.

Houghton, Mich., Sept. 9.—It is positively known that thirty-five doomed men are entombed in the Osceola mine with no possibility of the recovery of their bodies until the fire is extinguished, which may not be for months. It is the opinion of some of the oldest officials of the mine that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

All of the doomed miners might have escaped had the heeded warnings, as Captain Edwards, who was the first to detect the existence of fire, dispatched messengers to every slope where miners were known to be working. As the mine is not heavily timbered except in the shafts, the idea of serious danger was scouted. By going a roundabout way all the men who were in the lower level of No. 4 shaft might have escaped, but they preferred the shorter route of ascent by that shaft, and when they got up to the eighteenth level they found themselves cut off. Some passed into lateral shafts, expecting to reach other shafts.

Twenty of the thirty-five are married men and most of them have large families.

HILL SPEAKS TO FARMERS.

Twenty Thousand Persons Heard Him in Chemung County (N. Y.) Fair Grounds.

Elmira, Sept. 6.—United States Senator David B. Hill spoke to 20,000 persons at the Chemung county fair yesterday afternoon. He refrained from discussing politics further than to refer briefly to the last Legislature in this State. Speaking of it, he said, among other things:

"I may be pardoned for suggesting that in the matter of law-making it outdid any of its predecessors since the organization of the State government. It actually passed 1,045 separate and distinct bills, which became laws. It is not possible that all of these laws were actually necessary. On the contrary, there were hundreds that were unnecessary, special in their character, mischievous in their tendencies, unwise or uncalled for.

"In the multiplicity of laws there is no safety; there is confusion, a tendency to corruption, a waste of valuable time, unlikelihood of their enforcement, and general demoralization."

ROYAL PAUPERS SHOULD BE BARRED

Trades Union Congress Favors Salaries for the Commoners.

Cardiff, Sept. 5.—At the session of the Trades Union Congress to-day the Parliamentary committee was instructed to urge upon Parliament the passage of a bill declaring for the principal of payment of salaries to members of the House of Comons.

Mr. Sexton, a delegate from Liverpool, in seconding a motion for the adoption of a resolution in favor of the prohibition of the landing of pauper aliens, said he wished to include within the scope of the resolution royal paupers who arrive without visible means of subsistence, but who soon found them.

These, Mr Saxton said, were the men who controlled the empire while the poor British taxpayers har no rights at all.

POPE'S INVITATION REJECTED.

Archbishop of Canterbury Protests Against Reunion With the Catholic Church.

London, Sept. 6.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a long pastoral letter dealing with the Pope's recent letter to the English people and the appearance in the Church of England lately of certain foreign usages and forms of devotion.

He recognizes the desire for reunion as characteristic of our times, and admits that divisions among Christians are the chief obstacles to the progress of the Gospel. He accepts the many expressions of anxiety for delivery from these divisions as a sign of God's purpose, but protests against the introduction of modern Roman innovations in the ritual and doctrine."

He contends that "the suggested reunion only means forgetting our own church," and exhorts clergymen and churchmen as their first duty "to preserve the purity of the faith and practice which characterized our primitive Catholic spiritual reformation."

GEN. HARRISON FOND OF THIS STATE.

He is Negotiating With Dr. Webb for Land in the Adirondacks.

Old Forge, Sept. 6.—Ex-President Harrison is negotiating with Dr. Seward Webb for a number of lots in the Adirondacks, near here. Some time ago he endeavored to buy the land around Big Moose Lake which is owned by Dr. Webb. The land was found to be in litigation, however, and General Harrison will not be able to get it. Since then he has been given the refusal of five lots on First Lake.

Saratoga, Sept. 6.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison has leased a Saratoga cottage for three months, and will occupy it with members of his family after leaving the Adirondacks.

PLATT BEATEN IN NIAGARA.

The Antis Elect 70 of the 99 Delegates to the County Convention.

Lockport, Sept. 5.—The political fight between the Platt and anti-Platt factions of the Republican party in Niagara county has resulted in a complete victory for the latter.

The anti-Platt forces, led by Richard Crowley and Assemblyman Clark, have elected about seventy of the ninety-nine delegates to the county convention, indicating the nomination of an entire anti-Platt ticket in this county and John H. Clark for Senator. The fight has been a very hot one throughout, and the feeling is very bitter between the Republican factions.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A CHURCH.

Michigan Vandals Use Dynamite to Get Money From a Corner Stone.

Greenville, Mich., Sept. 9.—An attempt was made yesterday to bow up the First Congregational Church of this city with dynamite. The charge was placed under the corner stone, but not being put under far enough, little damage was done.

The supposition is that the attempt was made for the purpose of obtaining a large sum of money that is reported to have been deposited in the corner stone when the church was built.

Peppermint Plants Used for Hay.

Niles, Mich., 6.—Owing to the scarcity of hay the farmers in this vicinity are curing peppermint plants. Experiments have indicated that they give better results than timothy hay when fed to stock. Growers of peppermint have realized over $100,00 this season. The growing takes place in wet lands.

Fireman and Trainman Killed.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 9.—A collision occurred on the Cincinnati Southern railroad last night, near Blanchet, between two freight trains. John Slosser, the fireman, and James Hendricks, a trainman, were killed, and Engineer Roberts, was injured fatally.

THE REMORSELESS BARBER

Experience of a Lecturer with the Hair Trimming Fiend.

The wild ungovernable passion a barber has for trimming your hair! On the 4th of December I was in Boston, thinking about a lecture I was expected to deliver in the evening, and so badly scared that I couldn't remember the subject nor what it was about. I went into a Tremont street "Institute of Facial Manipulation and Tonsorial Decoration," and inquired for the professor who occupied the chair of Mediaeval Shaving and Nineteenth Century Shampoo. One of the junior members of the faculty, who was brushing an undergraduate's coat pointed me to a chair, and I climbed in. When the performance was about concluded, the barber said to me:

"Have your hair trimmed, sir?"

I believe not.

"Needs it very badly, sir," he said; "looks very ragged."

I never argue with a barber. I said: "All right, trim it a little, but don't make it any shorter."

Immediately he trimmed all the curl out of it, and my hair naturally, you know, has a very graceful curl to it. I never discovered this myself until a few months ago, and then I was very much surprised. I discovered it by looking at my lithograph.

Well, anyhow, he trimmed it.

On the 6th of December I was at Bath, Maine. Again I was shaved, and again the barber implored me to let him trim my hair. When I answered him that it had been trimmed only two days before, he spitefully asked where it was done. I told him, and he gave expression to a burst of sarcastic laughter.

"Well, well, well," he said at last, "so you let them trim your hair in Boston. Well, well. Now you look like a man who has been around the world enough to know better than that."

Then he affected to examine a lock or two very particularly, and sighed heavily.

"Dear, dear," he said, "I don't know really, as I could do anything with that hair or not; it's too bad."

Well his manner frightened me, and I told him to go ahead and trim it, but please not to make it any shorter.

"No," he said, "oh, no, it wasn't necessary to cut it any shorter; it was really too short now, but it did need trimming."

So he "trimmed" it, and when I faced the Rockland audience that night, I looked like a prize fighter.

In four days from that time I was sitting in the chair of a barber down in New York State. He shaved me in grateful silence, and then thoughtfully run his fingers over my lonely hair.

"Trim this hair a little, sir?" he said, 'straighten it up about the edges?"

I meekly told him I had it trimmed twice during the preceding week, and I was afraid it was getting too short for winter wear.

"Yes," he said, "he didn't know but what it was pretty short, but you didn't need to cut it any shorter to trim it. It was in very bad, ragged shape at the ends."

I remained silent and obstinate, and he asked me where I had it trimmed last. I told him and he burst into a shout of laughter that made the windows rattle.

"What's the matter, Jim?" inquired an assistant partner down the room, holding his patient in the chair by the nose.

Jim stifled his laughter and replied: "This gentleman had his hair trimmed down in Maine."

There was a general burst of merriment all over the shop, and the apprentice laid down the brush he was washing and came over to look at the Maine cut, that he might never forget it. I surrendered. "Trim it a little, then," I groaned, "but, in the name of humanity don't cut it any shorter."

"No," the barber said, "he wouldn't make it a hair's breadth shorter."

When I left that shop, if it hadn't been for my ears, my hat would have fallen down clear on my shoulders. When I reached the hotel, everybody started, and a couple of men got up and read a handbill on the wall, descriptive of a convict who had recently escaped from Sing Sing, and looked from the bill to myself very intently. That night several of the audience drew revolvers as I came out on the platform.

Then I went to Amsterdam, N. Y. The barber of that sleepy village, who, in the interval of his other duties acts as mayor of the town, and edits the local papers, undertook to shave me with a piece of hoop iron he pulled out of his boot leg. When I resisted he went out into the kitchen and came back with a kitchen knife and a can-opener, and offered me my choice. I selected the can opener, and he began the massacre, remarking incidentally that he used to keep a good sharp spoke shave for his particular customers, but he lost it. Then he said my hair needed trimming, very badly. I protested that it was impossible, it had been trimmed three times within ten days, and was as short now as a business man on the 1st of January.

"Oh," he said, "it wasn't too short and beside there wasn't no style about it at all." He could give it some shape, however, he said, without making it any shorter.

So I surrendered and told him to shape it up. And if that foredoomed and abandoned, Amsterdam son of an oakum picker didn't go out into the woodshed and come back with a rusty old horse rasp and began to file away what little hair I had left. He allowed a few shreds and patches to remain, however, clinging here and there to my scalp in ghostly loneliness. I rather feared that my appearance that evening would create a panic, but it did not. I observed that the majority of the audience had their heads "shaped up" after the same manner, and were rather pleased with my conformity to the local custom and style.

Well, I got along to Corry, Pa., and rushed in for a shave and got it in no time and two motions.

"Hair trimmed, sir?" the barber said.

I supposed he was speaking sarcastically, and so I laughed, but very feebly, for I was getting to be a little sensitive on the subject of my hair, or rather my late hair. But he repeated his question, and said that it needed trimming very badly. I told him that was what ailed it. It had been trimmed to death; why, I said, my hair has been trimmed five times during the last thirteen days, and was afraid it wouldn't last much longer.

"Well," he said, "it was hardly the thing for a man of my impressive appearance, who would naturally attract attention the moment I entered a room (I had to stand on tiptoe and hold on with both hands to look over the back of a car seat) to go around with such a head of hair, when he could straighten it out for me in a minute."

I told him to go ahead, and closed my eyes, and wondered what would come next.

That fellow took a pair of dentist's forceps and "pulled" every lock of hair I had left.

"There," he said proudly, "now when your hair grows out it will grow out even."

I was a little dismayed at first when I looked at my glistening poll, but after all it was a relief to know that the end was reached, and nobody could torment me again to have my hair trimmed for several weeks. But when I got shaved at Ashtabula, the barber insisted on puttying up the holes and giving my head a coat of shellac. I yielded, and my head looked like a varnished globe with the maps left off. Two days after, I sat in a barber's chair at Mansfield. The barber shaved me silently. Then he paused, with a bottle poised in his hand, and said:

"Shampoo?"

I answered him with a look. Then he oiled my hairless globe and bent over it for a moment with a hairbrush. Then he said:

"On which side do you part your hair?"—Robert J. Burdette.

Ancient and Mediaeval Chemistry.

The workmen who dyed clothes, clothing and tapestries in purple or other colors, an industry practiced first in Egypt and Syria and then in all the Grecian, Roman and Persian world, not to speak of the extreme East, employed highly developed chemical manipulations; and the cloths found on the mummies and in the sarcophagi attest their perfection. Pliny and Vitruvius describe in detail the production of colors, such as cinnabor or vermilion, minium, red chalk, indigo, black, green and blue colors, vegetable as well as mineral, performed by painters. The chemistry of alimentation, fruitful in resources and in frauds, was next practiced. The art was known of accomplishing at will those delicate fermentations which produce bread, wine and beer, and which modify a large number of foods; also of falsifying wine by the addition of plaster and other ingredients. The art of healing, seeking everywhere for resources against diseases, had learned to transform and fabricate a large number of mineral and vegetable products, such as sugar of poppy, extracts of nightshades, oxide of copper, verdigris, litharge, white lead, the sulphurets of arsenic and arsenious acid; remedies and poisons were composed at the same time, for different purposes, by doctors and magicians. The manufacture of arms and of inflammatory substances—petroleum, sulphur, resins and bitumens—had already, anciently as well as in our own time, drawn upon the talents of inventors and given rise to formidable applications, especially in the arts of sieges and marine battles, previous to the invention of the Greek fire, which was in its turn the precursor of gunpowder and of our terrible explosive matters.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Story Lincion Told Grant.

Chronologically the talk had come to Grant's journey east to assume general command, and his first meeting with Lincoln. "Did he give you his impression of Lincoln when he returned from that interview?" I asked.

"Not exactly," answered Col. Grant. "You see, I was with him at the time."

"In Washington?"

"Yes; in Washington and in the White House—with him and Lincoln."

"Is it true that Lincoln quoted a story about Capt. Bob Shorty and the Mackerel Brigade from the Orpheus C. Kerr papers to your father at that meeting?" I asked.

"Very likely; though I don't remember. The story that I do remember hearing him tell my father that day was about Jocko. Jocko was the commander of an army of monkeys in a monkey war, and he was always sure that if his tail was a little longer he could end the monkey war. So he kept asking the authorities of the monkey republic for more of a tail. They got other monkey tails and spliced them on his. His spliced tail got too long to drag after him, and they wound it around his body. Still he wanted more, and they wound his spliced tail about his shoulders. Finally it got so heavy that it broke his back. Mr. Lincoln applied the story to the cases of generals who were always calling for more men and never did anything with them. They talked about the campaign, but in a desultory way. I remember Mr. Lincoln's saying, 'I don't give many military orders. Some of those I do give I know are wrong. Sometimes I think that all of them are wrong.'"—McClure's Magazine.

Pat's Ingenuity.

An Irishman on one occasion passed a grocer's shop, and seeing a pile of cheeses on the counter, and noticing the shopman had left the shop, thought it a good opportunity to get a cheese for nothing.

He therefore stepped lightly into the shop, and taking a couple of cheeses, placed one on each side of the scales. The shopman, hearing the noise, came from the back shop and asked Pat what he was about.

"Och," said Pat, "don't annoy yourself; I only wished to know if your cheese or mine is the heaviest."

"Like your confounded cheek," said the shopman, angrily; "if you don't take your cheese out of this at once I'll set the police on you."

Pat lifted the cheese, and, smiling at the trick he had performed, bade the shopman a respectful good-day.

Following a Prophet.

A false prophet has arisen on the Island of Jamaica. He teaches that God has given him power to make a new Bethesda of a small river on the island. Every Wednesday he stands on a rock in the stream and blessed the waters, which are then supposed to have the power of healing any disease. The natives are crazy in the fanatic belief in the new prophet, and 20,000 pilgrims a day bathe in the waters.

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FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.,
OF OHIO.

THE NEGRO NOT AN EMPLOYER.

The labor-day celebration was, or should be, satisfactory to the Afro-Americans so far as recognition is concerned. A reporter for the Bee was unable to gather evidences of dissatisfaction from any of the colored participants, the only discontent coming from the frayed-edge non-representative contingent, who are ready to kick any moment and at any thing that will afford them an opportunity to be demonstrative. Of course the negro had no representation proportionate to his quota of population, but the reason of this was floated plain before his face. If labor day said anything to the industrial negro, it plainly and emphatically declared that the negro was not an employer. Of the six thousand paraders, no insignificant number of whom were Afro-Americans, not a dozen were annually maintained in supporting labor by negro employers, a fact making matter for surprise that negroes could have so large a representation.

It is a matter for serious attention that colored people furnish no large employing class, and herein lies their principal source of political and industrial evils. The industrial scheme of the District shows negro laborers and white laborers, white employers, but no negro employers; in the light of this fact, is it to be wondered that the white laborer antagonizes the colored? Suppose there were a large negro employing class in the District, then the white laborer, knowing that negroes could furnish him with remunerative labor, would not dare discriminate against negro labor, and the white employer, who never discriminates against negro service except where the social line grows prominent, would make little racial discrimination in employing labor.

There are thousands of educated and generally able young colored people here who can find no remunerative and respectable employment, and this sad condition is due directly and solely to the lack of a negro-employing class; for if they were all employed by white employers an equal number of whites would be displaced, and the spectacle afforded of whites employing negroes and displacing a large amount of white labor, which in turn would not be employed by negroes—manifestly an injustice. Is there not plainly before the negroes the duty of becoming capitalists, men who can give employment to thousands of their fellow men before they clamor for imaginary rights in the industrial field?

Hitherto the negro has been his own and worse enemy through petty jealousies and short-sighted self-antagonism, a mischievous spirit engendered by conditions of slavery; but this absurd disposition belongs to the now disappearing old slave generation, and is being transplanted by the far-sighted co-operative spirit of the educated rising generation. Probably there are no people under the sun so lacking in strong racial affiliation as negroes, who will see one another brutally outraged, oppressed and murdered without attempting effective opposition; but they are so debased by two hundred and fifty years of the lash, the effects of which cannot immediately be overcome. But, as intimated, all this is being uprooted, overturned and destroyed by the slavery-untrammeled rising generation; negroes are leaving Marse John and old missus and gravitating to one another with a co-operative spirit that will tell for them in industrial lines, wonders equal to those accomplished by the race in educational. We have got education, social regeneration is perfecting; the next step is wealth; and with character, education, wealth and numbers the world cannot down us; we will ride to the front and stand there, John C. Calhoun and the doctrine of white supremacy to the everlasting contrary notwithstanding.

Bring on the negro-employing class.

The next move our contemporary the Daily Times will make, will be the removal of the capitol.

In the address next Monday, in Alexandria, Va., it is hoped that Prof. Langston will strike a home blow to lynch law in the South. The negroes need to be emancipated from lynchers and lynch law.

There will be a strong movement on foot to urge the President to appoint a negro judge at the expiration of Judge Kimball's term of office.

District Attorney Birney intends to push the Flagler case as hard as he can. He does not believe that the shooting of young Green was an accident.

President Rankin, of Howard University, ought to resign. He is unpopular with the teachers and trustees of the university and with the entire negro race.

The editor of the Richmond Planet is on the outs with Rev. D. W. Brown. If Editor Mitchell succeeds in knocking down Rev. Brown he will knock the bottom out the True Reformers.

If Editor Cooper puts up another model for aspiring youth he will no doubt take the medal at the Atlanta Exposition.

As a rule, editors of newspapers never apoligize.

Of course when Editor Cooper placed the Kansas tenderfoot up as a model for aspiring youth, he must have been thinking of one of those Roman bulls that they once used in the Roman arenas.

It is to be regretted that the Commissioners intend to allow a prejudiced white class of people to influence them against the occupation of the Miner school building.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.

There was a time when the South could boast of its valor, there was a time when the North would shake and tremble with fear, when the South, even in its barbarous days, raised the shield of defense.

There is no valor in the South to-day. It was lost on the field of battle in the late civil war. It will even be a black spot in the archieves of the Southern historian, that the lost cause was due to negro bravery. That valor that once caused the South to bloom and be looked upon as a section in the American body politic, that this notion would honor, has fallen, and now the blood thirsty assassin has taken command and makes the quiet nights shiver with the shot gun, and blood hounds running the poor negro down who has been charged with some imaginary crime. Perhaps the coming Atlanta Exposition will tend to soften the hearts of those fiends and the bright side of the negro will be seen.

There is still some hope for the South; there is a day of reckoning at which time the diary of the negro will be opened and all accounts will then be balanced.

The negro belongs to a grateful race; he is not revengeful although he has had enough to make him forget any act of gratitude and cry out revenge.

There cannot be an apology made for the outrages perpetrated on the negro in the South. There are several things in the minds and hearts of a majority of the Southern white people and those are, the negro must keep out of politics and offices, and above all things he must not marry a white woman.

It is perfeetly lawful for the white man to live in open adultery with a colored woman; it is lawful for a white brute to ravish a colored girl and a jury acquit the culprit, but, if a negro is even suspicioned of having committed an assault on a white woman by common consent he is lynched.

What will the future of the negro be? There can be one remedy. A united action on the part of negroes in everything.

THE DISTRICT POLITICS.

There is a great deal of speculation in the city among the politicians as to who will be the successful candidate. The putative chairman of the Carson Central Committee, Mr. Aaron Bradshaw claims that he will issue the call for the election of delegates to the nominating committee. In the first place the National Convention has not recognized either committee, the Carson nor the Chase committee, if Mr. Bradshaw will take the trouble to write to the Chairman of the National Committee he will be convinced that he is not numbered among the recognized committees. Every State has been placed on the printed slip, except the District of Columbia.

It is said that Bradshaw and Carson will be elected. In the first place Mr. Bradshaw never was elected from his district and if he claims that he was, there will be no mistake the next time about his defeat.

No matter how much money will be placed in the field, the present outlook now is that Andrew Gleason will be elected.

The sentiment of the Republican party in the District of Columbia is against the real estate element. Mr. Carson has prominently brought to the front Col. M. M. Parker, who cannot be elected, and it will be foolishness for him to attempt the race or any other real estate man. While Mr. Gleason may not possesss great power of oratory and the command of language as others, he has good common sense and knows what the republicans of the District want.

The BEE is not speaking from what it hears but from what it knows. The sentiment among the politicians is favorable to Mr. Gleason. The next question is who will the colored delegates be. Among the many candidates are C. L. Cuney, Robert H. Key, Daniel Murray, C. B. Purvis, P. H. Carson, and several others who have not been announced as yet.

HOW THEY STAND.

The readers of the BEE this week will no doubt be pleased to know how the delegates stand for the next convention. They will run as follows:

Gleason has not combined with any one.

Carson will run with Bradshaw.

L. M. Saunders will have as his running mate, Daniel Murray or Milton M. Holland.

Robert H. Key and Orlett will pool issues.

C. E. Cunney is making quite a fight.

M. M. Parker will accept Carson if he can hold him.

Albert Sillers has not selected his running mate yet. Dr. C. B. Purvis is in to win if he can. He declares that he will not spend a cent.

W. H. Brooker is the dark horse and will no doubt land as the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee.

If Key should not pull sufficient strength in the convention he will go to one of his friends. If Cunney can secure eight districts, he will win, as one of the candidates would go to him to defeat Carson. The question has been asked where will Carson get his votes?

The number of districts each candidate claims are as follows:

Gleasons friends claim for him 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20. If Gleason can hold these district he will organize the convention and name his associate.

Carson and Bradshaw will attempt to have the old committee to call the convention. If they succeed in that he has not a majority of the committeemen and they will be defeated.

Key's friends claim for him 17 18, 11, 21, 22, 3, 4, 5, 6. That gives Key nine districts, not enough to elect.

Daniel Murray claims 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 17, 18. That gives Murray eight disricts.

Holland and Saunders have not made any claim as yet, but it is likely that they will attempt to control a majority of the districts

Gleason stands ahead no matter what all other candidates claim.

Certainly these different candidates will get some votes; there is no doubt, and it can be seen if they get one-third of what they claim it will be an impossibility for Carson to be elected.

Mr. Brooker will certainly succeed Bradshaw in the 21st district.

There must be a new committee elected and there is no doubt of Bradshaw's defeat.

A NEW MAN

Is the title of a book written by Mr. H. C. Bruce. Mr. Bruce deals with the negro in slavery as well as himself. He makes a good defense of the master and the slave and gives a graphic description of the South and the Southern people.

Of course we cannot agree with all Mr. Bruce says in defence of the Southern people in connection with the negro.

He makes a defense of ex-Commissioner John C, Black, and why he does so no one knows but Mr. Bruce.

There was nothing in Mr. Black's administration of the Pension Office to applaud.

Mr. Black was no doubt kind and good to Mr. Bruce, but there were others and especially republicans who were dismissed and reduced because they were republicans.

There were very few uegroes, if any, benefitted under Gen. Black's administration.

Of course there were some who were promoted? Competent colored clerks were taken from their desks and placed on the files.

Notwithstanding the apology that Mr. Bruce makes for the masters, and notwithstanding his defense of Gen. Black, he has demonstrate the fact that he is capable of writing a book that may do some good and convince the oppressors of the negro while a slave that there is one who has a heart and sympathy enough for hard and wicked masters to make an excuse for their wrongs against the negro.

The book should be read by every negro and if you want a copy send to the BEE office for it.

DR. RILEY'S NEW BOOK.

The new book of Dr. Jerome R. Riley is in the hands of the printer and it will make its appearance some time this month.

He deals with the negro as a democra: and his affiliation with the democratic party. As a writer, Dr. Riley is classical and logical.

He has been asked to take the lecture field, and likely he may consent. The BEE as well as his friends have advised him to put himself under the management of Redpath.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

The Exposition was opened on Wednesday. From all reports there was a large crowd present.

Thus far we have not heard anything strikingly great that the negro has presented at the Exposition.

The BEE will visit the Exposition and see what is being done and what the negro has on exhibition that will place him among the rising generation.

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IF YOUR HOME IS LIKE THIS,

DR. GORDON, tells your complete past, your present life, your entire future, the names of your loved ones, what you should do to avoid trouble or disappointment, how to recover lost or stolen property. She changes misfortune into good luck, tells you how your business transactions will turn out and how to make them successful. She predicts important events long before they happen, in fact, there are no hidden mysteries so deep that she cannot fathom.

Come ye who suffer and be healed; come ye speculators and be advised; come ye lovers and win your idol; come ye brokenhearted wives; come all who are in trouble and learn to bless this Wonderful Medium, the Greatest phophetess now in America.

Call on me and I will make it like this.

Again, remember that all she claims she can prove; one trial will convince you. She does not know of a case of any one ever coming once that did not seek the supernatural advice a second and third time, and often weekly. All she asks is one visit the rest will follow.

If you cannot come, send $1.00, and know something of what the fate of fortune has in store for you. Christ when on earth was a forecaster. A predicter of coming events, both good and bad. He told truths, but that did not always his counselors.

A word to the wise should suffice. Have faith. ALWAYS AT HOME,
1109 G St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

RAILROADS.

C. & O. ROUTE. Chesapeake AND OHIO RAILWAY.

Schedule in effect March 4, 1895.

Trains leave daily from Union Station (B. & P.), Sixth and B streets.

Through the grandest scenery in America, with the handsomest and most complete solid train service West from Washington.

2:25 P. M. DAILY.—"Cincinnati and St. Louis special."—Solid Vestibuled, Newly Equipped, Electric-lighted, Steam-heated, Train, with Pullman's finest sleeping cars Wahington to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, without change. Dining car from Washington. Arrives Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.; Indianapolis, 11:40 a. m.; Chicago, 5:30 p. m., and St. Louis, 6:56 p. m.

11:10 P. M.—DAILY—The famous "F. F. V. Limited"—A Solid Vestibuled Train, with dining car and Pullman sleepers, for Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville without change. Pullman sleeper Washington to Virginia Hot Springs, without change week days. Observation car from Hinton. Arrives Cincinnati 5:50 p. m.; Lexington, 6:00 p. m.; Louisville, 9:35 p. m.; Indianapolis, 11:20 p. m.; Chicago, 7:30 a. m., and St. Louis, 6:50 a. m. Connects in Union Depot for all points.

10:57 A. M. EXCEPT SUNDAY—For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va. Only rail line.

2:25 P. M. DAILY—Express for Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Waynesboro, Staunton, and principal Virginia points, daily; for Richmond, daily except Sunday.

Pullman locations and tickets at company's offices, 513 and 1421 Pennsylvania avenue.

H. W. FULLER.
General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect July 12, 1895.

Leave Washington from station, corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited trains, 11:30 a. m. and 8:20 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited, 3:45 p. m.; express, 12:01 night.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express, daily, 11:20 a. m. and 9:10 p. m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a. m.

For Winchester and way stations, *5:30 p. m.

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and New Orleans, 11:20 p. m. daily; sleeping cars through.

For Luray, 3:45 p. m. daily.

For Baltimore, week days, x4:35, 5:00, 6:35, x7:00, x7:10, x8:00, x8:25, x8:30, x9:30, x10:00, x11:30 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 2:15, x3:00, 3:25, x4:28, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, x5:30, 5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00, 8:15, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., and x12:01 night; Sundays, x4:35, x7:00, x7:10, 8:30, x9:00, x10:00 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 1:00, x3:00, 3:25, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, 6:30, x8:00, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., x12:01 night.

For Annapolis, 7:10 and 8:30 a. m., 12:15 and 4:28 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 4:31 p. m.

For Frederick, ***9:00, *9:30, *11:30 a. m., ***1:15, *4:30 p. m.

For Hagerstown, *11:30 a. m. and *5:30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, **9:40 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, *6:00, *8:00 a. m., *12:50, *3:00, *4:33, **5:35, **7:05, **9:40, **11:30 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, ***9:00, *9:30 a. m., ***1:15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal stations only, *4:30, *5:30 p. m.

For Bay Ridge, 9:15 a. m. and 4:28 p. m., week days. 9:35 a. m., 1:30 and 3:15 p. m., Sundays.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the East, week days (4:55 Dining Car), (7:00 Dining Car), 8:00 (10:00 a. m. Dining Car), 11:30 (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:05 Dining Car, 8:00 p. m. (12:01 night, Sleeping Car, open at 10:00 o'clock), Sundays (4:55 Dining Car), (7:00 Dining Car), (9:00 a. m. Dining Car), (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:05 Dining Car), 8:00 (12:01 night). Sleeping Car opens for passengers 10:00 p. m.

Buffet Parlor Cars on all day trains.

For Atlantic City, week days, 4:55, 7:00, 10:00 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. Sundays, 4:55 a. m., 12:30 p. m.

For Cape May, 4:55 a. m. (8:00 a. m. Saturday only), 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 4:55 a. m.

*Express. **Daily. ***Sunday only.

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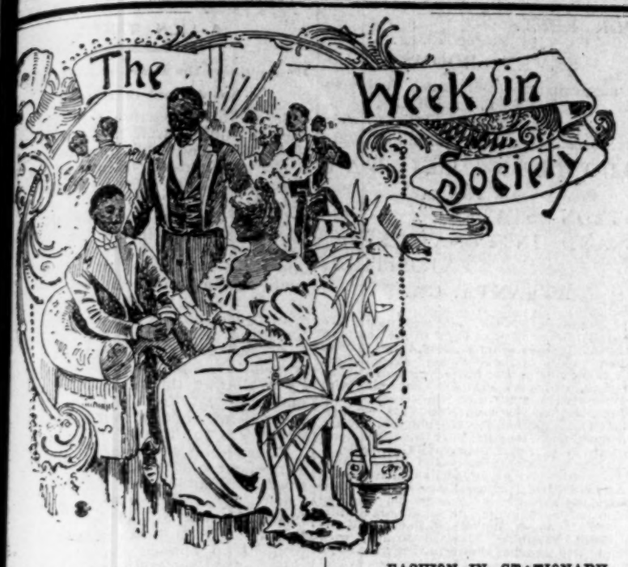

THE HOTEL DOUGLASS.

In the Bee of last week it was said that Madame D. A. C. Jones, proprietress of the Hotel Douglass, would reopen her hotel at Nos. 220 B street n. w. and 235 Pennsylvania avenue n. w. On last Tuesday evening the invited guests assembled about 8.30 o'clock. Madame Jones received them in the front parlor in her usual affable manner, which gave assurance that the evening was going to be spent in royal style.

About 9 o'clock the guests were invited to the dining room below, where they partook of the most choice viands that had been so carefully selected by the hostess.

The hotel is now one of the largest in this city, and the repairs that have been put on this place and the enlargement that has been made will give to it a commanding appearance.

Receptions will be numerous this winter.

The coming marriages this fall and winter will take place among a number of teachers.

Mrs. Rosetta E. Lawson, formerly connected with the public schools of this city, is being pushed for the school trusteeship. Miss Lawson is an accomplished lady.

Mrs. L. V. Contee, of this city, who has spent such a pleasant time with her sons George and Johnnie, in Denver, Colo., and who was so highly entertained by the social circle of Denver, will return to the city shortly.

Dr. Thomas L. Upshaw, the affable surgeon of the First Separate Battalion, will very shortly become a benedict. Dr. Upshaw has a host of friends who will welcome him among the tribe of recent converts of matrimonial persuasion.

The ladies of this city who are sojourning on Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry, West Va., have had enough of the mountain air and will return to the city. Mesdames Wilder, Harris, Toomer, and Miss Lucy Moten.

Miss Ida Smallwood Hall, who was recently united in the holy bonds of wedlock, will take the responsibility of a house in the northwest.

Lawyer R. S. Smith, who has been on an extensive Northern trip for his health, has returned to the city much improved.

Miss Ida R. Richardson is the only lady in the northeast who is officially connected with the board of charities. She has been very active in that section in giving aid to the poor.

Mrs. Bruce Evans and her children are enjoying themselves in the mountains.

The coming reception, and no doubt the most unique one, will be by Editor Cooper in honor of the statue for a "model for aspiring youth." Editor Cooper is of the opinion that he has the finest models in the country to be presented on this occasion. He never does things by halves.

Mr. James A. Ross is in Des Moines, Iowa. Ex-Editor Ross is engaged to be married to a very accomplished lady teacher of that place.

Mrs. Ida Cornell is suffering a great deal of pain in the head from the effects of her recent accident.

Mrs. C. A. Johnson is with her mother now. It is reported that she will go abroad.

Mr. John H. Brooks has been quite ill.

Superintendent Geo. F. T. Cook has returned to the city from his summer vacation.

[From the Appeal.]

The Washington Bee recently made considerable improvement in its appearance and enlarged its size to a quarto. Since his late little unpleasantness Chase seems to be "stronger than ever."

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PLENTY OF MONEY TO LEND, IN SMALL and Large Sums, on Real Estate Security. May be returned in MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS if parties desire. Life and Fire Insurance placed in the most Reliable Companies.
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FARROW'S
MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.
This is the Standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good agents wanted.
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FASHION IN STATIONARY.

The Proper Forms for the Various Social Functions.

Cream white heavy linen paper, fitted in square envelopes, octavo size, is "de rigeur" for all formal correspondence; however, many tints of paper are also chosen. Robin's egg blue and silver gray are very popular, while lavender, cafe au lait and pink have their votaries. A smaller size than the octavo, in similar color and quality, serves for note paper.

All formal invitations for weddings and receptions, dinners and menu cards should be engraved upon fine white paper of exquisite satiny texture.

Mourning stationery is of gray paper, bordered with black, the width of this edging decreasing as time elapses; this, of course, is marked in black. Handsome white paper is also bordered and marked in black. For the season of half mourning an ultra fashionable woman uses violet paper, bordered and marked in purple, while another selects silver gray paper, edged and marked in slate bronze. The "plain embossed" marking is used by the exclusive, modestly elegant, both in and out of mourning. It is truly refined and lovely in effect if the die has been cut handsomely by a skilled artisan.

Seals have by no means been discarded, and the dainty escretoire is not complete in appointments without the tiny waxen taper in a wee silver candle stand, accompanied with small silver snuffers to smother the little light after the perfumed wax has been used.

Dinner cards and menus seem to have attained the height of artistic perfection. For ladies of flowery taste there are cupids, bits of pink and white dimpled loveliness poised above the card amid fruits and flowers. The name is written below in silver or gilt; then there are butterflies, asparkle in gold and flecked in gorgeous color. These bid fair to flutter into the festivities of the winter, for all the modish importations in gowns, millinery confections and bric-a-brac reveal the gayly developed moth.

A humorous conceit presents a donkey's head peering over the edge of the card, as if to announce the name in a "bray." Placed upon the board laden with festal and floral decorations we are reminded of "midsummer night's dream"—but never mind, most of us garland donkeys.

For the sage and wise man there are cards presenting droll little figures immersed in massive volumes that all but conceal them. A glimpse of knickerbockers and silk hose and buckles would make us think that the sage believes wisdom lies far behind or quite ahead of us, evidently belonging to the bloomer period, whenever it is to be.

Fashions for Mourning.

All dresses for deep mourning are in black lainage and English crape during the first period, and black silk fabrics and lace for the second; silks of violet, pansy, lilac, mauve, gray, black and white colors for half mourning during the third period. Widows' mourning should be worn for a year and six weeks. Some even prolong the period to 18 months. In the first case lainage is worn during the first six months with crape; during the next six months silk and lace and during the last six months half mourning materials. In the second case deep mourning, woolen fabrics and crape are worn for a year, silk and lace for three months and half mourning for three months.

At the beginning of mourning a long dress should be worn in the house with headdress of crape. The English widow's cap, with a small, white diadem, is in favor just now. Trimmings of white batiste are also worn on the sleeves and at the neck. They are pleasanter wear than black crape trimmings.

Mourning for a father or mother, father-in-law or mother-in-law should be worn 12 months—six months wool and crape, three months silk and three months half mourning. Mourning for a grandfather, grandmother, brother or sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law is worn six months, the first crape and dress lainage, not too dead, and five months English crape, but with bias of the rag, jet passementerie and feather trimmings. Half mourning during the last three months. Slight mourning is for an uncle or an aunt and is worn three months. Black silk for six weeks and half mourning for the remainder of the time. All other mourning is optional and is not worn longer than three weeks.

Fooled.

Two young men who were neatly duped by a good-looking girl at Mineral Springs Park not long ago have decided that there is no fun in riding on a toboggan, anyhow. They were not acquainted with each other, nor with the young lady whose foresight proved such a source of embarrassment to them, but all three crowded together on the front seat of a toboggan car, with the girl in the middle. The principal feature of this slide is a darksome tunnel, where many cooing couples surreptitiously engage in osculation, and where the surroundings are generally masculine arms. When this point was reached each young man had resolved to kiss that girl. They did not time the operation correctly, however, and when the car emerged from the darkness the spectators sent up a mighty shout of laughter. The youths had been detected in the act of saluting each other, for the girl had divined their intentions and had leaned forward in the hope of producing just such a result.—Philadelphia Record.

Mme BARNETT,
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Spring hats of every description always on hand.

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A LIBERAL ORGAN OFFER.
That there has been a revolution in the manufacture of Organs and Pianos is evinced by the current offer of Cornish & Co., the well known manufacturers of Washington, N. J. For the next 60 days they offer to sell an organ or $42.50, which a short time ago would have been considered a desirable bargain at $75.00. With this they offer terms of credit that are sure to meet with the approval of every fair-minded person. Cornish & Co. are the largest makers of Pianos and Organs in the world selling direct from the factory to the home. Since the conception of this great business, nearly thirty years ago, they have been fighting the method of selling instruments through agents and dealers, their plan being to give the enormous profits usually retained by the tradesman to the buyer. Their efforts to place first class instruments within the reach of all, at manufacturer's prices and the most liberal terms, deserves the highest commendation. Every one who is contemplating the purchase of an Organ or Piano, should get the catalogue issued by this firm. It illustrates and describes all the latest and best designs of Organs and Pianos with prices and special offers that are sure to prove profitable. They generally offer to send to it free to all whowrite and mention the BEE.

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Entitle the Bearer to
A Set of Our Finest Visiting Cards.
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...TINSON & Co., Box 884, ...

A $20 A Day Man!
A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $30 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.
William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa. writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well. We have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business piles up grand profits.
Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. 37 Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. 4 Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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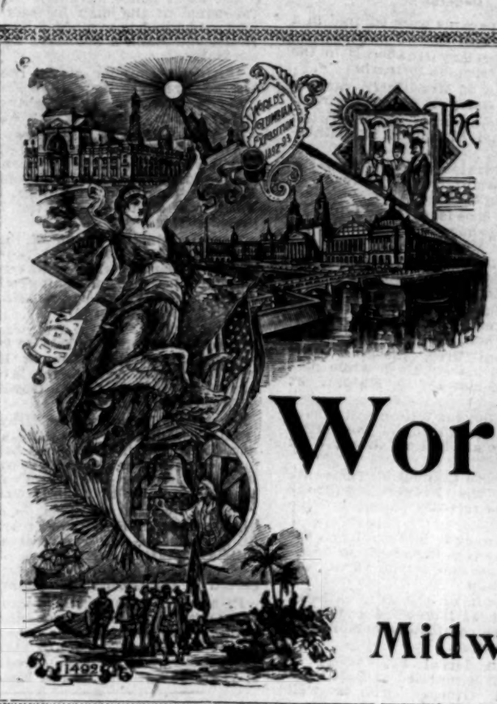
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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THE OLD TICKET NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

Harmony the Order of the Hour—Few Delays and the Adjournment Was Hastened Along More Rapidly Than Was at First Anticipated.

Saratoga, Sept. 18.—The old ticket has been renominated by the Republican State Convention, and adjournment has been taken.

Myer Nussbaum, of Albany, presented the name of John Palmer for Secretary of State.

James F. Gluck, of Buffalo, nominated James A. Roberts for Comptroller.

Col. J. S. Cunningham presented Addison B. Colvin for Treasurer.

William M. Griffith nominated State Engineer Adams for a second term.

Michael Driscoll nominated Theodore E. Hancock for Attorney-General.

All of the nominations were made by acclamation.

Judge Celora E. Martin was nominated for the Court of Appeals.

Saratoga, Sept. 17.—The most delightful weather prevails here to-day, and the delegates to the Republican State Convention are making the most of it this morning. Broadway is crowded with delegates out for a morning stroll and the springs are well patronized.

No change has been made in the programme up to this hour, and the old ticket is going through without a hitch.

On the surface there appears to be a hot fight for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals. It is a three-cornered contest in which Judge Celora E. Martin, of Binghamton; Jesse Johnson, of Kings, and Judge Pardon C. Williams, of Watertown, are the participants. Judge Martin is said to be Mr. Platt's choice, and therefore has all the odds in his favor. Johnson's friends are making a good fight in his behalf and claim to have over 100 votes which will be cast for him on the first ballot. They hope to land their candidate on the hypothesis that Mr. Platt will consent to relax a little and placate Kings county and adjacent districts by permitting the selection of a man from that section of the State for the position.

Dr. Carey, of Saratoga, delivered the opening prayer. Secretary Kenyon proceeded to call the roll, beginning with Albany county. Mr. Barnes rose and stated that William S. Van Zandt had been substituted as a delegate in place of John Palmer, and Albert McCubrey in place of T. H. Richardson.

The roll call then proceeded with comparatively few substitutions. When Herkimer was reached the Hon. Warner Miller arose to announce the substitution of John Humphrey for Albert H. Doud. He was applauded.

The seat of Mr. Platt was on the end of the first aisle to the left of the convention hall, and he had the eyes of the ladies on the platform and the ears of the reporters, with whom he chatted with his customary calculated affability. When New York was called the announcement of the substitution of John E. Milholland for Cornelius N. Bliss inspired a rousing cheer for both gentlemen.

B. W. Cullinan, of Oswego, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, offered a resolution from the Central Labor Union. It was referred. A resolution offered by Clarence W. Bowen, of New York, was then unanimously carried by the convention, endorsing Governor Morton's nomination for President. After the meetings of the different committees were settled the convention adjourned till 3 p. m.

Thomas B. Reed's name was greeted effusively.

The committee on resolutions voted the excise plank of John E. Milholland down by a vote of 210 to 7. Mr. Milholland will present a minority report.

Those who voted with Milholland for the excise plank were: Messrs. Mullin, Burleigh, Miller, French, Smith and Steele.

The Platform.

The Republican party of New York, by its delegates in convention assembled, makes the following declaration of its principles:

We re-affirm our adherance to the policy of protection, and we demand such legislation as will afford an adequate income for the maintenance of the government, while giving encouragement to American capital and remunerative to American labor.

We denounce the Wilson tariff with its iniquitous income tax (happily declared unconstitutional) as the first step accomplished in the campaign for the annihilation of American industries begun by Grover Cleveland in December, 1887. This measure is neither a tariff for protection, nor a tariff for revenue, but a tariff for deficit, failing by scores of millions a year to raise the amount of revenue necessary for the normal expenses of our national government. We denounce the Democratic administration for its gross mismanagement of the finances of the nation. It already has added more than $165,000,000 to the national debt and the burdens of the people and there is every evidence that this increase is to be continued. We denounce the Democratic administration for its false and misleading statements of the public expenditures, and for its failure to properly pay the nation's honest debts that it may be able to present a delusive statement of the treasury's actual condition.

We welcome the dawn of returning prosperity following the Republican victories of 1894—these victories giving assurance that the Democratic party has been rendered powerless to work further destruction to American industries and that the duty of repairing Democratic inroads upon them will be prosecuted with untiring vigor, and we denounce the attempts of the Democratic administration newspaper organs to mislead the public as to the real character of the country. With complete return of the Republican party to power and the enactment of such remedial legislation as the conditions plainly require, we confidently look for a renewal of the prosperity that marked the quarter century of its government of the country.

In behalf of American citizens in other countries, who are entitled to the utmost protection in all emergencies, we

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

Twenty-five persons were injured in a railway collision at Paris.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo is in the Adirondacks to spend a fortnight.

The condition of Mrs. Gerry, mother of Elbridge T. Gerry, is much improved.

Conflicts have occurred again between the Italians and Brazilians in Minas-Geraes, Brazil.

The United States training ship Essex, from Newport, R. I., arrived at Plymouth, England.

The general census of San Salvador, just concluded, shows the number of inhabitants to be 816,000.

The nomination of Mgr. Kennedy as rector of the American College in Rome has been confirmed.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, and Miss Louise Pearson.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree, the actor, fell and dislocated his shoulder while performing in the last act of "Fedora," at Hull.

Postmaster-General Wilson will deliver an address at the opening of the Jefferson county fair at Martin's Grove, West Virginia.

The Legislative Council of Tasmania has rejected the Universal Suffrage bill, which was recently passed by the Assembly.

General Gascoigne will sail on the Allan line steamer Parisian on September 19 to assume command of the troops in Canada.

A freight train on the Erie railroad was wrecked near Lakewood and thirteen cars were completely demolished. No one was injured.

Congressman Isreal F. Fisher, of Brooklyn, is to be married at Baltimore to Miss Clara Groedel, who is well known in society in that city.

There was a large gathering of people to greet Mgr. Satolli upon his arrival at Duluth, Minn. During the day he shook hands with 5,000 people.

The Rev. Brook Herford, formerly of Boston, but now of Hampstead, England, will sail on the steamer Gallia today on a visit to the United States.

M. Herbette, the French Ambassador to Germany, will leave Berlin, and not return to the capital until after the Sedan fetes.

It is reported that Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, will arrive at St. Petersburg to-day, and that the Czar will receive him at the Peterhof Palace.

The convent at Ribordone, a village in the Province of Turin, Italy, has been partly destroyed by fire. Eight women perished and four others were severely injured.

Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, at present Governor of Ceylon, will succeed Lord Wenlock as Governor of Madras. The latter's tenure of office expires in December.

William Butcher, a negro, was taken from jail at Hickman, Ky., and shot to death, because in a quarrel with some negroes he threw a brick which struck a white man.

Secretary Lamont issued an order that all new flags issued shall contain forty-five stars. The new star represents Utah, which will become a State July 4 next.

Princess Louise Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein, wife of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia and younger sister of the Empress of Germany, gave birth to a son yesterday.

The striking miners at Isphenning, Mich., are being held in check by the militia, which has been called out to guard the men who are working the steam shovels.

Prince Henry, the brother of the German Emperor, will retire from the command of the German war ship Woerth after the naval manoeuvres, and will be appointed a Rear-Admiral.

The official report of the French wheat crop shows 120,000,000 hectolitres, as against 121,000,000 in 1894. It was expected that the crop of 1895 would not exceed 110,000,000 hectolires.

An immense landslide began last evening near the town of Bray, twelve miles southeast of Dublin, menacing the destruction of the great main conveying the water supply of Dublin.

Minister Denby, in behalf of his diplomatic colleagues at Pekin, has asked the Chinese government to replace, in the Yangtse Kiang, the buoy and beacons that were removed during the recent war.

Ex-Postmaster-General Bissell, who is spending a few days with his family at Marion, Mass., denies that the President offered him a place on the Supreme Court bench.

It was announced yesterday afternoon that the bond syndicate had deposited $2,500,000 in gold at the subtreasury to the credit of the government. The deposit brought the gold reserve to $100,115,172.

A hurricane, accompanied by heavy rain, visited Lisbon and the surrounding country last night. A large tract of territory is flooded by the heavy rain and overflowing streams, doing great damage to property.

One hundred and forty-five boys and one hundred and fifty-six girls from Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Orphan and Waif Children started from Liverpool for Canada, where homes have been or will be found for them.

A new journal, the Paris Poste, announces that Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador to France, will shortly retire and that he will be succeeded by M. Nelidoff, at present Russian Ambassador to Turkey.

President Judge Thayer, of Common Pleas Court No. 4, at Philadelphia, handed down an opinion deciding that the city could take the Liberty bell to the Atlanta exposition.

Archduke Ladislaus met with an accident while out shooting at Budapest. The Archduke was out hunting wildcats when his gun was prematurely discharged, its contents lodging in one of his feet, inflicting a severe wound.

There has been severe fighting in the Congo country, between the Belgian troops and Mahdist forces. A desperate battle was fought in the Adda district, in which Lieut. Cassart and nineteen men were killed.

The Parliamentary Bimetallic Committee have issued a circular requesting all members of the House of Commons to co-operate with the committee in voting at the next session of the House in favor of a resolution for a reform of the currency.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a despatch from its correspondent in St. Petersburg, asserting that Nihilism is now more active throughout Russia than at any time since the death of the Czar Alexander II.

Ex-United States Senator John F. Lewis, of Virginia, died at his residence, Lynwood, Rockingham county, in that State. He was once Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. He alone voted in the Legislature against the ordinance of secession passed by the State Convention in 1861.

Moulei Abdul d'Asis, Sultan of Morocco, is lying seriously ill at Fez.

The United State cruiser San Francisco has arrived at Southampton, England.

The steamer Noordland, from New York, which ran aground in the River Scheldt during a fog, has been floated.

Negotiations are well under way that will result in a few days in advance of rates by the transatlantic steamship companies.

The Paris police have ascertained that the name of the man in their custody who attempted to explode a bomb in the Rothschild Bank a few days ago is Victor Bolay.

During a thunder storm the Tenth United Presbyterian, the Providence Presbyterian and the Eighth United Presbyterian churches at Allegheny Pa., were struck by lightning.

An International Technical Congress which will consider the question of testing building materials, was opened at Zurich. Engineer Hennings, of New York, was elected one of the honorary presidents.

Herr Bandmann, editor of the Teltow (Germany) Volksblatt, has been arrested for reprinting the Vorwaerts' Sedan Day articles, for publishing which the editor of the Vorwaerts is being prosecuted for high treason.

Colonel Sir J. West-Ridgway, Lieutenant-Governor of te Isle of Man, will succeed Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock as Governor of Ceylon, the latter having been promoted to the Governorship of Madras.

Secretary Lamont is at Gray Gables from Boston. His visit will be a short one. Mrs. Perrine, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cleveland, this summer, left for Boston. From there she will go to her home in Buffalo.

Prince von Hohenlohe, Chancellor of the German Empire, has arrived at St. Petersburg. He was received at the railway station by Prince Radolin, German Ambassador to Russia, and escorted to the German Embassy.

Princess Alexander, third daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), was formerly betrothed to Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Princess Alexandra is 17 years of age and Prince Ernest 32.

FIGHTING WARNER MILLER AT HOME

Bitter Factional Contest in Herkimer County Between Miller and Sheard Forces.

Little Falls, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The great factional contest in this county is still undecided. Both factions claim the victory. The county committee will stand ten and eleven one way or the other. There will be two contested delegations.

The town of German Flats which adjoins Herkimer, the home of Warner Miller, went strongly for Sheard, and the caucus of nearly one thousand Republicans refused to pass a resolution instructing the delegates to support Miller as a delegate to the State Convention, although Miller made a personal fight in this town.

Marheim, another Miller stronghold, went for Sheard, and the city of Little Falls was unanimous for him.

The lines now are closely drawn, and the fight is between Miller and Sheard to a finish. The struggle is bitter. To-day's convention will be the stormiest in the history of Herkimer county politics. This is the first time that Warner Miller ever had opposition in this county, and the result thus far indicates that he is not invincible.

NO RAILROAD FOR SCHROON LAKE.

Judge Cheritree at Glens Falls Refuses to Appoint a Commission.

Glens Falls, Sept. 17.—A special term of County Court was held in Glens Falls on yesterday afternoon, Judge A. J. Cheritree presiding. Anna Fonda and E. A. Savin made application for the appointment of a commission to lay out a road on the shore of Schroon Lake.

The application was opposed by Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court of New York, a property owner on Schoon Lake, and by Counselor S. H. Bevins. James A Skiff, of Pottersville, appeared for Adele A. Ogden in opposition to the proposed road. Judge Cheritree denied the application, on the ground that the highway described in the papers submitted was too indefinite.

HUNTING EACH OTHER WITH RIFLES.

Two Georgia Families to Settle a Quarrel with Winchesters.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 17.—Yesterday afternoon the male members of the Brown and Stevens families, living near Freeman, Emanuel county, among the most prominent people in that section of the State, and all well-known throughout Eastern Georgia, began a hunt for each other, armed with Winchesters. News of a bloody encounter and the probable killing of several of them is expected hourly. The trouble grew out of a horsewhipping affray between Thomas Brown and Benjamin Stevens, resulting from political matters.

HENRY OF NAVARRE WINS.

Clifford Second and Sir Walter Third in the Race To-Day.

Gravesend, Sept. 17.—Special purse of $2,500 for three-year-olds and upwards; $2,000 to the winner; one mile and a quarter: Henry of Navarre first, Clifford second, Sir Walter third.

The time of the race was 2.09.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Sept. 18.—Noon—Flour—Receipts, 10,800; sales, 3,500 packages. State and Western firmer and more active.

Wheat—Receipts, 227,800; sales, 1,920,000. Strong and active on higher cables, foreign buying and bullish Western news. Towards noon prices reacted. May, 69⅛; September, 62⅝; December, 64½@65⅛.

Corn—Receipts, 58,800; sales, 85,000. Strong and fairly active on light receipts and sympathy with wheat. May, 35⅝@35⅞; October, 28¼@38¾.

Oats—Receipts, 67,100. Dull and featureless, no sales being made. Track white, 26@32.

Beef—Steady.

Pork—Steady.

Lard—Firm. Prime Western steam, 6.22½.

Butter—Receipts, 6,973 packages. Steady. State dairy, 12@19; Western do, 9½@13; Elgins, 21; State creamery, 20½@21; Western do, 13@21; imitation do, 11@15.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,868 packages. Quiet. State, large, 5¼@5⅝; small, 6@6¼; part skims, 2¼@6; full skims, 1½@2.

Eggs—Receipts, 9,140 pkgs. Steady. State and Pennsylvania, 16@17; Western, 16@16½.

Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 3@3⅛; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¼@3⅜; refined firm; crushed, 4 15-16@5⅛; powdered, 4 9-16@4¾; granulated, 4 5-16@4½.

Petroleum—Quiet.

Coffee—Steady.

Lead—Quiet. Bullion price, 3.19; exchange price, 3.37½.

Hops—Dull and weak.

Judge I. G. Kimball has been conducting both branches of the Police Court this month. In some cases he has been very lienent and in others he has been somewhat severe.

It was very commendable in Judge Kimball on Tuesday morning when he dismissed three colored men who had been arrested by officers T. E. English and C. P. Posey. The evidence showed that the officers had assaulted one of the colored men without cause, and Judge Kimball took occasion to give them a good repremand, having committed this assault on this colored man, while he was under arrest and while he was not making any resistance.

Lawyer J. Moses Ricks, who is a very successful man had a good week last and this week. Mr. Ricks is more or less successful in the prosecution of his cases.

There are a certain class of men who stand around the Police Court and do nothing but caps. Officer Flinn has broken up the street corner loafers and his attention is now directed to the cappers.

Lawyer W. L. Houston, who has been quite conspicous around the courts within the last few days has made himself scarce recently. His wife has demanded his services and he is now defending a new born client. It is a boy. Mr. Houston has never had such a client as this to deal with before and it is a knotty question with him at this time.

There is some talk about asking President Cleveland to appoint a colored Judge of the Police Court at the expiration of Judge Kimball's term.

There are quite a number of young men who would be willing to succeed Judge Kimball and would no doubt make their mark on the bench. It is believed that Mr. Cleveland would take kindly to a recommendation of a colored judge.

In the event that Mr. Cleveland should appoint a colored Judge, it is not likely that there would be a great deal of opposition from the bar association.

There is more jealousy among colored attorneys than there is among any other class of professional men. If colored attorneys would do the right thing by organizing a bar association, it is believed that they would succeed better.

Some months ago there was an attempt to organize a bar association, or one was organized with Prof. J. M. Langston, President. It is said that an attempt was made to bring in politics, hence it died a natural death. There is but little, if any system among the colored attorneys. Some claim to know more law than others and indeed none know more than what should be known.

There is but little capping going on at present, as it was said in a statement above. There is not so much standing on the outside of the court house waiting and watching for the Police Court van.

There is too much red tape business in the lower branch of the Police Court. One would suppose that any lawyer could call out his client if he is desirous. It is not so. You must have a card, either signed by the Jndge or clerk of the court.

Up stairs it is different. An attorney puts his name on a slip of paper and hands it to one of the deputies, and you can see your client without ceremony. Of course there is an assistant Judge down stairs to Judge Kimball.

This assistant (?) hasn't politeness enough to give an attorney a respectable answer. No doubt Judge Kimball would call him down if his attention was called to it. The attorneys do not like to make complaints; they believe that these would be judges can injure them in their business, hence take more than they would otherwise. It is not so with all the lawyers. There are some lawyers who know their rights and there are others who are afraid to differ with the court on law points.

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The Southern Railway is the only line which enters and lands passengers in the Exposition Grounds, and no effort or expense has been spared by the management in the improvement of its roadbed, increasing the number of its coaches and inaugurating its own dining car service preparatory to handling expeditiously and comfortably the heavy travel to and from Atlanta during the Cotton States and International Exposition, which opens September 18 and closes December 31, 1895.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays, from September 17 to December 24, inclusive, excursion tickets will be sold from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Ga., at $14.00, good for return 10 days from date of sale.

Excursion tickets will be sold every day from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, from Washington at $19.25, good for return 20 days from date of sale, and excursion tickets for the entire Exposition season with final limit of January 7, 1896, will be sold from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, at $26.25.

Map folders furnished and Pullman Sleeping Car reservations made upon application.

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On European Plan.
Write or call. Polite waiters. First class table board.
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Horses shod for ease and comfort. All diseases of the feet scientifically treated.

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No better remedy can be found for every form of cough, colds, bronchitis and general debility, or for consumption in any of its stages, than Dr. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates of Lime, Soda and Iron. It is the fruit of long experience and experiment, and in its present form can be recommended as the best preparation known to restore vitality and vigor to flesh, nerve, blood and brain. It is manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, who will send an illustrated circular free on application.

ATTENTION! LADIES!
All who are desirous of having their hair straightened, by the latest and most harmless process, causing the hair to grow straight, thick and lustrous, should call at this office or address Miss E. T. T. Box S Bee office. Call and get a bottle of "PRATIAU" better known as the
Renowned Hair Restorer.
Price 25 cents.

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PLIES BETWEEN WASHINGTON, D. C., AND NORFOLK, VA., AND POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.
THE CAPITAL STOCK of this company is $50,000, divided into 5,000 SHARES of $10 each. All stock must be paid for in cash before a certificate can be issued, or one-half cash, for which a receipt, officially sealed, will be given, and the balance in 30 days from date of first payment.
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A LION TAMER.

He Considers the Bear the most Dangerous Animal to Handle.

Before his departure for Europe, became quite well acquainted with William Philadelphia, and found him a cheery, light-hearted little man, as unpretentious as possible, and yet able to explain the mysteries of the art more clearly than any trainer I have met. And, indeed, he ought to have some special knowledge of tigers and lions, for he was born thirty-nine years ago in a small menagerie owned by his father, and has been training wild beasts all his life. Not only was his father a showman before him, but both his grandmothers were showwomen, the one making much money by exhibiting through Europe a black man brought from Africa, and the other doing equally well with a trained walrus in Russia.

Philadelphia's great-grandfather was a resident of Philadelphia, where he lived until middle life. His name was Jacob Meyer, and he was a Jew. Having emigrated to Germany, to establish himself in business, he found it prudent to change his name on account of the prejudice against his race, and he called himself Herr Philadelphia in memory of the city which had been his home. So it comes that Germany's most daring lion-tamer has a strain of American blood in his veins, although he speaks but little English.

Philadelphia's body is covered with scars, great and small, made by the claws and teeth of numberless wild beasts. He met with his first serious accident in Odessa at the age of twenty, when a Russian bear bit him twice on the left leg, the first time gouging out a big piece from the fleshy part of the thigh, and the second nearly biting away his knee. The cords and muscles were so injured as to cause a permanent stiffness in the joint and recurring twinges of pain at certain changes in the weather.

Philadelphia was three months in the hospital after this experience, and then was three months on crutches. At another time, when he was only seventeen, a Russian bear held him by the throat for five minutes, while another bear fastened his fangs in his forearm. Although he has been bitten and scratched by almost every species of wild animal, he considers the bear much the most dangerous beast to train, and this because of its superior intelligence.

"Why," he said, "if you whip a bear he will remember it forever and get square with you some day."—Cleveland Moffett in McClure's Magazine.

Her First Dinner.

"Charlie," said the young wife tenderly, as she kissed him good-by, preparatory to his going downtown, "the cook is taking a holiday to-day and the dinner you will get when you come home will be entirely of my own cooking. It will be my first, Charlie, and won't it be lovey?"

She twittered softly at the thought, and Charles turned his face away so she could not see the lines upon it, for he loved this wife of his, and would not for worlds do or say aught to wound her feelings.

"Delightful," he responded, stroking her sunlit hair; "and I'll bring three good friends of ours, the pastor and the physician, along to be with us."

"Oh, Charlie," she exclaimed, "don't bring them; bring some of the young fellows."

"I'd rather have them," he said.

"Now, dear," she pouted, "why not do as I want you to do? Why do you want them?"

Charles hesitated a moment, and then took her hands in his own caressingly.

"Because, sweetheart," he explained, "this is your first effort, and I'd feel so much easier in my mind if they were both here."—Detroit Free Press.

The Thirteen Superstition.

The inevitable thirteen superstition came up in a company of which I was one the other day. In my own experience that foolish superstition has been knocked out so often that I rather enjoy sitting down to dinner with thirteen. Once I sat at table with Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer, as host. There were thirteen covers, it was the 13th of May and the occasion was the thirteenth performance of Sullivan and Gilbert's "Iolanthe." Of course nothing came of it. Another time I dined with the Thursday Club, of Philadelphia, at a roadside inn on the Wissahickon. It was discovered that there were thirteen at table, and, one of the party being superstitious, the landlord was asked to come in and make the fourteenth. He did so, and the result was that he and not one of the thirteen died before the year was out. This is the nearest I ever came to having a verification of the superstition within my observation.—Major Handy in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

An Odd Crusade.

Mrs. Annie Besant's eloquence and sincerity have produced something like a revival of Hindooism wherever she has gone in India—a revival upon the ancient basis rather than on the modern principles now generally adopted by Hindoo reformers themselves. The Christian missionaries are girding on their armor against this perfervid protest in favor of Eastern as against Western forms of faith. "I plead to you for your old faith," runs one of the quotations from her preaching. "Be not ashamed of the ancient worship. Be not recreant to the ancient faith." It is by such appeals to the national sentiment that most great movements have been initiated. By her eloquent use of them Mrs. Besant has succeeded in stirring the hearts of her audiences to depths never reached by a Western propagandist in India.—London Times.

An Odd Regiment.

In the Russian army there is one particular regiment of infantry of the guards, formed by Emperor Paul, the men of which are recruited not so much with regard to their height as the color of their hair and [illegible] as to the shape of the ear) to [illegible] Emperor Paul has a typ[illegible] a man of the most exemplary character. pattern, and since [illegible] ment to him, a[illegible] of this parti[illegible] of the same [illegible] they present [illegible] what star[illegible]

Secret marriages are not at all honorable.

The woman who has the record of being naturally pleasant and good natured is more or less always envied.

Many a person try to act pleasantly, laugh heartily, and say good things, while they carry a dagger in their sleeves, but it is detectable by a wise person, for their laugh has the sound of crackling thorns.

To dwell so strenuously on our work that we dare not take a minute to laugh at the funny side of life, is all a mistake. To make work easy we should entertain pleasant thoughts, which enables one to accomplish more than he expects.

Lightness of manner and thoughtless gayety that has cost the world so much should be abandoned by our girls as well as young men.

It is well to be pleasant, but tis better to entertain the good old spirit of cheerfulness.

E. L.—Should a married woman pay more attention to another woman's husband than she does her own? If not, what is the most advisable way to inform the husband of the former and the wife of the latter?

The more deplorable, uncouth or unkind some people are the better they seem to get along. But we should remember that it can't be always thus, for the good book sayeth: "As ye sow, so shall you reap."

If you see an announcement in this column, you can know it is all right, otherwise it would not be published.

Mothers before allowing their daughters to go out to spend the evening in company with a man, should learn the whereabouts of the place they are going and how long they are expected to stay.

Many a mother is apt to feel that her daughter is safe with a young man because he acts gentlemanly in her presence, but she should not feel satisfied with that, as most men behave well in the presence of girls' mothers as well as others.

A man who feels that his wife and children are dependent on him, is made ten times the man that he could be were his thoughts and labor centered selfishly on himself.

Married men should not expect their wives to work outside of their homes to earn wages, for it is a double duty, as much so as the father would have to bear the burden of motherhood thrust upon him.

When a good husband is positively incapable of providing or disabled, it is the wife's duty to add to her labors by trying to earn money in any legitimate way.

Young ladies should avoid the company of young men who are known to be intemperate or dissolute.

Girls in selecting your associates do regard their morals and habits and not their appearance, dress or money.

A good steady church-going farmer or mechanic will often make a better husband than many of our professional men or office-holders.

S. G.—Never stand on the corner and converse with a young man. If he cannot come to the house, you should always try to avoid seeing him.

We should cultivate our minds as well as our appearance; if not, after years, when youth has passed away, all that we possess will lay uncultivated and dwindle to nothing.

There is nothing that keeps a man from marrying more than the constant proof of how recklessly young girls spend money. If a married woman is extravagant with money, her huaband seldom gives her enough to meet the demands even of the household.

Men have a truer sense of the value of money because they are compelled to earn it, and when money comes hard its value is greatly impressed.

Entertaining ladies allow people to use of bright intellect to see their thoughts in formation, for prepared talk has a ready-made flatness.

If you wish to be popular talk about that interests your companions and not what interests you.

Don't talk about a person who was once your bosom friend; if so you will never have a friend.

A disposition to find fault or depreciate the little favors shown you, not only makes you unhappy but causes your would-be friends to dislikes you.

Beware of the person who is always giving good advice to others and his own actions are just to the contrary, for he is a pretender.

Happy is the girl who knows her best friend is true and is not always crying down the reputation of some one else's best girl.

Women as well as men often cause one another to lose confidence in each other by reprimanding wtthout a cause and becoming jealous when it is not necessary.

Many a girl encourages another in the habit of borrowing by being too cowardly to say no. The proper thing to say is, you cannot afford to lend it.

Don't spend your money on the last bit of cheap jewelry, for the time will come when you will need a fresh hat or gown.

[illegible] knows nothing about the [illegible] value of them who [illegible] nonsense, is not fit [illegible] household nor [illegible] poor man.

MASONIC CHIT CHAT,

OR

STROLLS AMONG THE CRAFTSMEN.

Certainly the most indefatigable worker, the most enthusiastic craftsman in this jurisdiction, is Dorsey Seville. He is a tireless toiler in all branches, in all departments of the institution, and a true knight in the broadest acceptation of the term.

R. E. G. C. Wayne is an impromptu speaker of decided merit, and has a happy way of saying pleasant things at opportune times that makes it a pleasure to be one of his auditors.

There are not many stars in the masonic firmament that outshine Dr. Tancil. The doctor is an eloquent, impressive and fascinating speaker, a fine gentleman and an erudite scholar.

J. O. Holmes, the newly-elected potentate of Kalif alee Temple, is an example of what energy, industry and perseverance will accomplish among men. Brother Holmes has succeeded by dint of his own efforts in rising to place and power in the fraternity.

Bro. Paul Stewart is a tireless worker and shining star in the constellation. Paul is a profound reasoner, a rapid and fluent talker, and is in his tout ensemble a model craftsman.

Dr. Richard Gaines is a true knight of scholarly attainments and impressive dignity, and bid fair to accomplish great good in the commandery as generalissimo.

R. E. P. G. C. Carson is as usual in the midst of a political contention, and declares with great gusto that he will meet and defeat his opponent as usual.

George M. Branch. My friend George is a close student of the history, origin and mythology of the Order, and is prepared to lecture you without limit upon the Temple and its beauties.

ROY.

THE EIGHT-PAGE BEE.

THE NEWSIEST AND BEST JOURNAL PUBLISHED.

The Washington Bee is no doubt the newsiest and best journal published by an Afro-American in this country.

The Bee contains more news than any two weeklies published anywhere in the United States.

Here is what our exchanges say:

[From Newspaperdom.]

The Washington (D. C.) Bee has been enlarged and substantially improved. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

[From the Fourth Estate.]

The Bee Busier than Ever.

The Washington (D. C.) Bee has been enlarged and substantially improved. It is now an eight-page paper. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

[From the Southern Forge.]

The Washington Bee comes to us this week in great shape. It has a new head and twice the size. Brother Chase is going ahead. And if you bother the Bee you'll get "stinged."

[From the Alexandria Leader.]

The Washington Bee has purchased an entire new outfit. The Bee will be issued as eight-page paper. May success attend the Bee.

[From the Evening Star.]

Enlarged to Eight Pages.

The Washington Bee appeared Saturday, enlarged and substantially improved, as an eight-page paper. It also presented many illustrated features, including portraits of Major Moore, Commissioner Ross and other Districtofficials and prominent citizens. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase. The leading editorial Saturday pledges support to Gov. McKinley's candidacy for President.

[From the Western Optic.]

The Washington, D. C., Bee is out in a new dress of type, and with its improved make-up now ranks with the foremost Negro newspapers in America. May the Bee improve each shining hour.

[From the Athens Clipper.]

The last issue of the Washington Bee presents a very pleasant appearance to the public. It has eight pages abounding in rich reading matter. Editor Chase has lost none of his old time vigor in wielding the pen. The Clipper congratulates the Bee and hopes it and its editor may live many years to sting the enemies of the race.

[From the Baltimore Standard.]

The Washington Bee comes to us this week in an eight-page form, and much improved every way. Editor Chase is to be congratulated.

[From the Chicago A. M. E. Record.]

The Washington Bee came out last week, considerably improved. It is now a six-column quarto, and has the appearance of property stamped upon all of its departments.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

LINCOLN'S HAND.

An Embarrassing and Painful Incident That Befell Edwin Booth.

With the winter Bayard Taylor came on from his home in Kennett and took an apartment in East Twelfth street, and once a week Mrs. Taylor and he received all their friends there, with a simple and charming hospitality. There was another house which was much resorted to—the house of James Lorrimer Graham, afterward Consul-General at Florence, where he died. I had made his acquaintance at Venice three years before, and I came in for my share of that love for literary men which all their perversities could not extinguish in him. It was a veritable passion, which I used to think he could not have felt if he had been a literary man himself. There were delightful dinners at his house, where the wit of the Stoddards shone, and Taylor beamed with good-fellowship and overflowed with invention; and Huntington, long Paris correspondent of the Tribune, humorously tried to talk himself into the resolution of spending the rest of his life in his own country. There was one evening when C. P. Cranch, always of a most pensive presence and aspect, sang the most killingly comic songs; and there was another evening when, after we all went into the library, something tragical happened. Edwin Booth was one of our number, a gentle, rather silent person in company, or with at least little social initiative, who, as his fate would, went up to the cast of a huge hand that lay upon one of the shelves. "Whose hand is this, Lorrimer?" he asked our host, as he took it up and turned it over in both of his hands. Graham feigned not to hear, and Booth asked again, "Whose hand is this?" Then there was nothing for Graham but to say, "It's Lincoln's hand," and the man for whom it meant such unspeakable things put it softly down without a word.—W. D. Howells, in Harper's.

Anecdotes of Napoleon.

"There is one unpleasant feature about dying," said Talleyrand; "one cannot read one's obituaries. I should like very much to read my obituaries."

"So should I," returned Bonaparte, dryly; "hurry up and die, will you?"

"I think I shall write my autobiography," said Fouche one morning to the Emperor.

"I wouldn't if I were you," said Napoleon; "you know yourself too well, and if you told the truth it would ruin your reputation."

Napoleon was superstitious, and used to enjoy telling his fortune with the cards. At one time he drew three cards from the pack; two of them were two-spots and one of them was a king.

"Humph!" he said. "I seem to be raising the deuce, rather than a dynasty, by two to one."

At St. Helena Napoleon was asked what he would have done had he defeated Wellington at Waterloo.

"I should have smiled," replied the fallen Emperor.

A stout little boy having been presented to the Emperor, Napoleon took him on his knee.

"Well, children," said he, "what are your names?"

"Paul," said the boy.

"And the other?"

"I have no other," said the boy.

"What? Only one name for both of you?" asked Napoleon.

"I'm only one boy," returned the lad.

"Why, you surprise me," said the Emperor, with a laugh. "You are so heavy I thought you were twins."

"I really never loved but one woman," said Bonaparte.

"What?" said Bourrienne, with a doubtful smile.

"At one time," replied the Emperor.

"Prussia shall never wear your collar," cried the Prussian King.

"It will feel my cuffs, however," retorted Bonaparte, "and, what will be more ridiculous, it will get them in the neck."

"What is the matter, Bourrienne?" asked Napoleon of his secretary one morning; "you look blue."

"I am blue, sire," returned Bourrienne; "I've written you up, and, as far as you've gone, you wont make more than one volume. The public likes its biographies in two volumes."

"We'll fix that," said the Emperor, quickly; "I'll invade Russia. That will provide you with two more chapters, anyhow."

And he did.

A Highwayman's Tracks.

"Big Foot Andrews was the hardest man I ever saw to track," said an upcountry sheriff recently. "He left tracks enough, for he had a foot 14 inches long, but he had a way of mixing up his tracks so that we never could tell which way he was going.

"Nobody but the stage drivers and passengers on the coaches ever saw Big Foot, and then he was always behind a Winchester. As soon as we would receive word that a stage had been held up we would strike out for the scene of the robbery, and there we would find the big tracks that told us who the perpetrator was, but the tracks would not indicate the direction he took. We always found his trails accurately retraced step by step, and by the time we would get things straightened out he would be out of the country.

"Every officer in the northern part of the State was on the lookout for the robber, and every man with big feet was under suspicion, but no one could get so much as a glimpse of him. Finally I hired two Wylackie Indian trailers, who could follow a cat track over the wildest country, but they could make nothing of Big Foot's trail. They would run awhile in one direction, then try the track the other way awhile, and finally gave it up in disgust.

"Like all criminals, however, he came to grief. Notwithstanding all of his cunning, he was finally captured. One day I saw a natty little stranger of effeminate manners and appearance drop the wrapper from a roll of silver. I mechanically picked it up, and immediately identified it as having been on the coin taken from the express box at the last robbery. I immediately sized up the stranger's feet, but he wore a No. 5 lady's button shoe. I asked him where he got the silver, and he became so confused that I took him in custody. When I searched his trunk at the hotel I found a Winchester rifle, mask, slouch hat, and a pair of No. 12 boots with heels on each end. The mystery of Big Foot's tracks was cleared up then."—San Francisco Post.

A Man of His Word.

Long Lane (recklessly)—Let's go in bathin'.

Dry Wedder—No. W'en I wuz a little kid I promised me dyin' mudder never ter go near de water. Dat promise is sacred ter me an' I allers has an' I allers will keep it.—Harlem Life.

DR. PARKHURST'S EARLY TRAINING.

The Home He Was Born, Loved and Chastised In.

If I speak confidently and feelingly upon this point it is because I know how much I owe personally to the fact of being brought up in a home where I was taught to appreciate the greatness of righteous authority, the vastness of its meaning, the advantage of submitting to it, and the serious risk of resisting it, writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in the September Ladies' Home Journal. No anarchist could ever have graduated from the home I was born, loved and chastised in. Such experience makes me pity the children who know no discipline but that of caresses and sweetmeats, and makes me more than pity the parents who have neither the discernment in their mental constitution nor the iron in their moral constitution to perceive that nothing which a child can know or can win ean begin to take the place of sense of superior authority, and of the holy right of that authority to be respected, revered and obeyed. The moral strength of a man is measured pretty accurately by the cordial reverence with which he regards whatsoever has the right to call itself his master. Estimated by this criterion the average American boy is a discouraging type of humanity, and is a severe reflection upon the crude attempts at manhood manufacture evinced by the typical American home. If our homes cannot turn out children that will respect authority, there will be no authority in a great while either at home, in the State or anywhere else, that will be worth their respecting.

The Children's Republic.

While the grown folks are talking of the tariff and free silver and all of the many things that go to make a government, our young readers will be interested in hearing about a republic where boys and girls make their own laws and have their own officers to see that they are obeyed. About five years ago a number of good men and women in New York city thought of a plan by which they might give the poor boys and girls who roam the streets of that city a pleasant summer outing, and that, at the same time, would help to make good men and women of these poor children. About fifty acres of land was bought near Ithaca and the name of Freeville was given to it. Here, each summer, are sent the boys and girls of the streets. This summer the plan of forming a republic, and letting the children govern themselves, was tried. The name of the Young America Republic was given to the camp. All the departments of a regular government were formed on a small scale. There was a Congress, with its Senate and House of Representatives. Policemen were appointed and courts were formed and judges elected. An army was formed, with real guns, drums and a flag. Money was issued in red, yellow, and blue paper—of six denominations, 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents and one dollar.

At the close of the season, all moneys were redeemed with fruits, vegetables and clothing. Some of the more thrifty boys had three barrels of potatoes to take home.

Taxes were levied and there was a bank, a post office and a hotel.

Everything was on a paying basis. Each boy and girl spent the morning of each day at work, the boys in carpentry and farming, and the girls in cooking, sewing and millinery work, for which they were paid regular wages.

Public officers received good salaries. The price of unskilled labor was fifty cents a day, and the highest pay ninety cents.

With this money they paid for their board and lodging and other expenses. Each meal cost ten cents, and lodging was also ten cents.

Representatives were elected every week in the republic, and Senators every two weeks.

There was woman suffrage, too, the girls voting as well as the boys. There was a girl Senator and two of the judges were girls.

Of course, at first every boy wanted to be a policeman, so a law was passed requiring every candidate to pas a civil service examination.

Another difficulty came when a bright but smallsized "cop" was obliged to arrest two offenders, older and larger. He was greatly afraid of being "punched," but when he found he would be fined and lose his office if he didn't do his duty, he did it. Two policemen were at one and lose his office if he didn't do his duty, and the other for receiving bribes.

There was no resistance offered, for that meant a heavy fine.

The wealthy men could enjoy a great many luxuries. One of these was life at the "Hotel Waldorf"—the loft of a barn. All the "hotels" where the boys slept were at first in possession of the government, but this one building was leased to the highest bidder. It was estimated that it cost $4 a day to run it, and one proprietor, who leased it at $5.50, could not meet his liabilities and failed. A later proprietor paid $9.50 a day and made money. By that time the "hotel" had been partitioned off into private and expensive apartments, costing from fifty to seventy-five cents a day. The most elaborate of these had beautiful chromos upon their white muslin partitions. This proprietor increased the number of his apartments, and charged his patrons five cents each time they used a writing table he provided, and ten cents for lying in bed in the day time.

Mr. William R. George is the originator and chief mover in this work among the poorest children of New York. He had twenty unpaid assistants this summer, and support was given by different Protestant religious bodies of Central New York. A regular organization for the Young America Republic is to be formed immediately with many philanthropic men as officers.

A Dance Alphabet.

A dance alphabet has recently been invented by a Russian professor, who has devoted 52 years of his life in teaching dancing in the Russian Imperial College. His invention consists of minute figures which represent every conceivable position the human legs can assume.

EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Her Attrrctive Beauty and Kindness of Manner to Inferiors.

Miss Anna L. Bicknell, an English lady, was chosen as governess for the daughters of the Duchess de Tascher de la Pagerie, during the reign of Emperor Napoleon III., and for many years lived in the Tuileries. She was treated with the utmost consideration and had unusual opportunities for studying the private life of royalty. She has contributed some of her reminiscences to the September Century, under the title of "Life in the Tuileries Under the Second Empire." Of the ill-fated Eugenie she writes as follows:

I had seen the Empress Eugenie pass by in her carriage more than once before I entered the Tuileries, and although I could not but think her beautiful, still, like most of those who saw her only under such circumstances, I had no idea of her real attractions. A few days after my arrival at the palace, as I was crossing the large courtyard with the future Princess von Thurn and Taxis, I suddenly saw her stop short and perform the court courtesy—a downward plunge instead of the usual bend—while the sentinel presented arms as she hastily whispered: "L'Imperatrice!"

There was the Empress, standing before us at a large window on the ground floor, a vision robed in pale blue silk; the sun, forming a sort of halo around her, rested on her hair, which seemed all molten gold. I was absolutely startled, and my impression was that I had never before seen such a beautiful creature. I fully understood at that moment the enthusiasm which I had supposed to be exaggerated. Her face was beaming with smiles as she recignized my pupil, to whom she nodded with the most unpretending good-nature. I remarked, after we had passed on, that I had supposed her hair to be of a darker hue, whereupon I was told not to judge till I had seen her in the shade instead of the sun.

The first time that I was able to see the Empress in private life was at St. Cloud, where the de Tascher family occupied a villa adjoining the palace, with an entrance to the private grounds, of which we had a key.

One evening I had taken a drive with the duchess, and on our return she had gone into the garden with her elder daughter to enjoy the fresh air, requesting me to order the lamps for the drawing-room. I had just laid my hand on the bell when I heard a voice asking for the duchess, and the door suddenly opening, I saw a lady standing in the entrance. Supposing her to be a visitor from Paris, I immediately went toward her, begging her to come in while I called the duchess, who was in the garden; but I saw some hesitation, and although the room was nearly dark a ray of moonlight resting on her face revealed the Empress Eugenie.

I was startled, and hardly knew what I ought to do, so paused for a moment; whereupon she hastily took flight, closing the door. I ran to the duchess, saying: "Madame! The Empress is here!" She hastily came forward, when the door opened again and the Empress, accompanied by the Duc de Tascher and a numerous suite, came in quickly, with extended hands, which the duchess kissed. She had previously run on alone, leaving the others behind her, and in the anteroom had asked the servant on duty if the duchess was at home, wishing to surprise her. The man, who was half asleep, sprang to his feet with evident trepidation; on seeing which she exclaimed, "Do you know me?" "Certainly. I have the honor of knowing Your Majesty." "Oh! how tiresome!" she cried ("Comme c'est ennuyeux!"); "everybody knows me!" She then hastily opened the door before her, and saw that I too recognized her, on which she flew to the duke, saying, "Tascher! Tascher! I cannot go in—there is a strange lady!" He answered, laughing, that he thought he knew who that strange lady must be, and that Her Majesty need not be alarmed; on which she consented to return. As the duchess welcomed her warmly, she said that she had felt quite shy (intimidee), when she saw "madame," with a smiling bend toward me, on which I was presented in due form to her very gracious Majesty. The whole party then went on the terrace before the house, and after assisting in providing seats I withdrew, fearing to intrude on their privacy. But in a few minutes one of my pupils came running in; the Empress had asked why I had retired, and had expressed a particular wish that I should join them. It was rather an ordeal to go through, when I found myself standing at the top of a flight of steps, which I had to descend in full view of the large court circle before me; the more so as there was bright moonlight, and I knew that I must remain standing till permission was given to sit down. But the Empress saw me immediately, and with her usual grace of manner desired me to be seated, using her usual polite circumlocution—"Will you not sit down?" I obeyed, with the requisite low courtesy, and a most pleasant evening followed, the Empress chatting gayly and familiarly, as she energetically dug up the gravel at her feet with a tall walking stick that she held in her hand, repeatedly addressing me personally, with marked courtesy. When an opportunity occurred, she called me to her side, and gave me a chair with her own hand. In short, it was impossible to show more kindness and consideration than I noticed toward every one present and experienced personally. She spoke French with a marked Spanish accent, and, to my surprise, her voice had the harsh guttural sounds so frequent among Castilians, but which seemed strangely foreign to that sweet face, so delicate in its loveliness.

A Victim of the Earthquake.

"James," said the good wife, severely, "were you intoxicated when you came home Sunday night?"

"No, I was not, Maria. I had not drank a drop."

"But, James, when you came through the hall you were staggering so you could hardly keep your feet."

"Maria," replied James, with an injured air, "you should read the newspapers. If you had looked at the morning Express you would have seen that just at the hour I came home there was an earthquake. It was that which made me look as if I was staggering. Don't be so hasty in your conclusions another time, please."—Buffalo Express.

A MILLIONAIRE'S OLD HOME.

The Cabin Which He Has Set Up on His Lawn.

Visitors at Arbor Villa, the splendid new residence of F. M. Smith on the heights above East Oakland, have been holding up their hands in astonishment of late at the queer little unpainted cabin that has come to take up its permanent abiding place in the Smith grounds.

The cabin is a little one-roomed affair, eight by fifteen feet, and was the residence of F. M. Smith at Jeels's Marsh, in Nevada, in 1873. Mr. Smith is one of the very few men who are not ashamed of the "ladder by which they did ascend," and he has brought this cabin all the way from Nevada because he loves it and is rather proud of his small beginning.

This was the house built by Mr. Smith after his great discovery of the borax in Jeels's Marsh, which gave him the first impetus on the road which leads to millionairedom. The lumber was brought from Virginia, Nev., and the long mule journey to Jeels's made it cost very nearly 10 cents a pound before it reached its destination. Consequently the little house was very nearly priceless, and had cost considerably above its face value. Mr. Smith wanted to be comfortable, and he was willing to pay a considerable price for it, although his tastes were simple.

Even to have a board house in that remote country was considered a luxury. Log cabins and adobes answered for most. This cabin had a door with real hinges, a window, a roof of shakes and a tin stovepipe, with a small stove at the lower end of it. The spaces between the planks were weather boarded, and there were really few holes larger than a silver dollar, Mr. Smith says. One end of the cabin was occupied by the bunk, which was nailed firmly to the wall. Stumps answered for seats and completed the first furnishings of the cabin. Mr. Smith built most of it himself, so that he knows every board personally.

A few years after this house was built Mr. Smith married and took his wife to live at the borax fields. Then he built another house with three rooms, and the old cabin went to new tenants. The first thing they did was to build an extensive addition.

The house, as set up in the grounds of Arbor Villa, is without the addition. It is as Mr. Smith occupied it, and the identical boards have been used in its reconstruction. The shingles are new, but the siding, the door and the window are the same. The boards look singularly new and fresh for all their 22 years' of service in wind and snow on the Nevada plains. When they arrived at the Smith place the skeptical gardener said: "They've palmed off some other house on you. Those boards are not 20 years old."

They do not look their age. They are almost as white as when they were new, except that there is a gray pallor over them, which the careless might not notice, but is like the shadow of a dead face. Time has touched them gently, but if you scratch them with your nail brittle bits splinter off. It is so soaked in saltpetre that it will never decay. For 22 summers the strong alkaline dust of the desert has blown upon it, and the winter rains have washed it until it is permeated to its utmost fibre with the solution. That is why it has so gallantly resisted decay. It remains to be seen if it will resist as well the fogs of the bay region.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Improvements in Savings.

In the year ending June 30, 1894, there was deposited in the 25 savings banks of New York city $84,252,000. The amount withdrawn was $99,392,000. During the year ending June 30, 1895, the amount deposited increased nearly $10,000,000, standing at $93,338,000. The amount withdrawn decreased over $15,000,000, the figures being $84,229,000. This shows striking evidence of the turn in the commercial tide, and illustrates the improvements in the situation of people of small means. A year ago there was an excess of $15,140,130 in withdrawals, and in the past year there was an excess of $9,108,925 in deposits, with three of the banks not reported. The 22 banks whose reports have already appeared had aggregate resources of $377,069,662 two years ago, $378,197,818 one year ago, and $400,302,790 at the end of June. The amount due depositors in these 22 banks was $331,648,589 two years ago, $329,371,715 one year ago, and $350,786,885 at the end of June. This is a gain in 22 of the 25 banks of $21,415,170 in 12 months. The amount due depositors in the whole 25 banks increased a trifle over $11,000,000 in the two calendar years 1893 and 1894. The number of open accounts in savings banks of New York city was 807,000 a year and a half ago, and it is now 798,947, with four banks not reporting.—Rand-McNally Bankers' Monthly, Chicago.

Lightning-Proof.

Each day adds some new virtues to the long list of those already credited to the pneumatic. The latest of these is that the wheels of a bicycle being encircled by a band of India rubber and dry air—which is a perfect insulator—the rider is completely insulated from the earth, and, consequently, impervious to the attacks of the electric fluid. Thus day by day, it becomes more and more a fact that life without a pneumatic tire is neither safe nor worth having. Any one who suffers from nervousness during a thunder shower has now only to go into a barn or the cellar and seat himself upon the saddle of a pneumatic-tired bicycle to be perfectly safe from lightning stroke. As the chances of a man on a bicycle being struck by lightning have been carefully calculated to be about one in a billion, the Wheel adds, there will, of course, be some pessimists who will deny that this newly discovered virtue of the pneumatic as a lightning insulator amounts to very much.

Kicking Cows.

A writer says he once had a very valuable heifer which was an exceedingly vicious kicker. To cure her of the habit, he put a common garden hoe end in front of her off hind leg, and behind and above the gambrel joint of the nigh hind leg. Then sitting down on the right to milk, he put the handle of the hoe well up under his arm and began milking. The heifer could not stir either hind leg, and after one week she could be milked safely without fettering, and proved to be a valuable and gentle animal.

A wealthy Birmingham man, who made most of his fortune manufacturing idols for the people in India to use in worship, is going to give a handsome sum of money, after his death, to help the missionaries in India make war against idol worship.

The musical season will be a lively one.

Madame Sisseretta Jones will make her appearance here this winter.

Mrs. Flora Batson Bergan is gaining popularity wherever she goes.

The crews excursion of the George Leary was largely attended on Wednesday.

The Bethel Literary will commence next month.

Lawyer W. C. Martin is organizing a literary society on liberal basis. That is, he will organize a society in which he will have discussions on all questions. Whether they are for or against the negro, for sound money or agianst it. This society will be conducted in a parlimentary manner and strict rules of decorum will be followed.

Robart Downing is receiving ovations wherever he goes.

There is a new dramatic company to be organized shortly. Some of Washingtons fairest and lovely ladies will take part.

Mr. R. W. Thompson will introduce a new singer this fall.

The Commissioners will not allow any more school concerts.

There should be a uniform system of music in the colored public schools.

The Literary Union of the District will give its first grand excursion to Notley Hall aboard the palace steamer Mary Washington, under the auspices of the Bethel Literary, Friday September 27. Proceeds for the beneft of the Union and to publish Mr. Bassett's memorial oration on the Hon. Frederick Douglass. Everybody should go, and thus help a worthy cause.

CITY BREVITIES.

William Williams was arrested this week by officers Rhodes and Lacey on a charge of robbery.

Conover, the policy writer, has again been arrested.

Wanted at the BEE office at once one job printer.

Send in your names at once for the BEE.

Memorial services will be held at the Israel C. M. E. Church in honor of its late pastor, Rev. S. M. Wallace- at a very early date.

Mr. Samuel Milton and Miss Samuella Anderson, two pupils of the high school, joined the bonds of wedlock a few weeks ago.

The people of Philadelphia have established a hospital to be known as Frederick Douglass Hospital.

RACE GLEANINGS.

Mr. J. R. Taylor, of St. Louis, Mo., stood highest in an examination for embalming in a class of fifteen undertakers. He was the only colored member of the class.

The colored democrats of Birmingham, Ala., are in favor of silver 16 to 1.

Liberia has sent an exhibit in the care of Bishop Turner for the Atlanta Exposition.

At the Montana Methodist conference the question was raised as to admitting women on the same footing as men in the general conference. It was decided in favor of the women.

The Ladies' Every Saturday says: "That not long ago a negro woman took out a patent for a self-waiting table. The food is placed on a central circular section which can be revolved, thus bringing opposite the eater any viand he seeks." It also says that American women have obtained from the Patent Office 5,200 patents. It failed to state whether or not these American women took the Afro-American woman's patent.

Mr. Cleveland pressed the button that started the machinery in the Atlanta Exposition.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

DELEGATE CONTEST.

There seems to be some doubt among the politicians as to who will be the strongest and best man to represent the republican party from this city in the next national convention.

The BEE has printed a list of the gentlemen who have been mentioned as candidates, and as an inducement to make this contest interesting, the BEE will present a fine gold headed cane to the candidate who receives the highest number of coupons. The coupons will be received and counted by the contest editor, and all coupons will be kept and counted in the presence of a committee to consist of one friend from each candidate.

Each coupon will count one vote, which must be sent to the contest-editor of the BEE.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

WHO WILL THE NEXT DELEGATES BE? VOTE FOR YOUR CHOICE.

The coming Republican contest for delegates to the next National Republican Convention will be a hot one. Public meetings have been held throughout the city, and it is still undecided who the most popular man is.

As a test of each man's strength the BEE will publish the list of the probable candidates, with a coupon attached, which will enable friends of each candidate to vote for his choice.

CANDIDATES.	
COL. TRUESDELL	0
ROBERT H. KEY	100
COL. M. M. PARKER	1
W. H. BROOKER	25
ANDREW GLEASON	150
CHARLES OTLET	0
COL. P. H. CARSON	0
DR. C. B. PURVIS	1
DANIEL MURRAY	5
AARON BRADSHAW	0
ALBERT SELLERS	12
L. M. SAUNDERS	18

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Cook's drug store, Eleventh and R streets.

Robert H. Key's grocery store, 213 Third street s. w.

J. A. Brown, Porter House, 103 Sixth street n. w,

Payne's barber shop, 120 Four-and-a-half street s. w.

J. W. Taylor's barber shop, 906 Eleventh street.

Jackson, 505 D street n. w.

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stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

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FASSETT'S MIND FIXED.

HE WILL NOT BE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

FISH TO DRAW RESOLUTIONS

PLATT MUST HEARKEN TO THE DEMAND FOR A LARGER STATE COMMITTEE.

Talk of Fassett for Temporary Chairman and Lexow for Permanent Chairman—Lexow Also Spoken of for Temporary and Warner Miller for Permanent Chairman—Other Combinations for Officers of Convention Suggested—Headquarters Established for the Movement Demanding a Larger Representation on the State Committee—All the Local Republican Clubs Go Up to Boot for John Palmer for Secretary of State—Myer Nussbaum, it is Said, will Make the Speech Placing Him in Nomination—Some of the Albanians Present—Edward Lauterbach Gives Way to Hamilton Fish for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Saratoga, Sept. 16.—The advance guard of delegates to the Republican State Convention is quite as large in point of numbers this year as in former years. It includes many of the men high in the councils of the party. In fact, it might be said that there are more party leaders on the ground at this early date—a day before the convention meets—than is often the case except in Presidential years.

Last night's trains brought a big crowd of politicians and the lobbies of the United States Hotel and Congress Hall are crowded with animated groups of politicians and statesmen discussing the situation.

Lively interest was awakened by the arrival of ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, who reached here at 8:15 a. m., and immediately proceeded to Congress Hall, where he occupies parlors H and I. Notwithstanding the fact that the Platt men pretended to be indifferent as to when Mr. Fassett arrived, there were a good many of them who were inquiring what he had to say.

When Mr. Fassett got off the train he was warmly greeted by a number of friends, who were waiting to receive him. He was smiling and happy looking, as usual. There was a pardonable touch of pride in his bearing, as though the exultation which follows victory had not yet been forgotten.

Among the other prominent arrivals were Senator John Raines, Judge Sutherland, of Rochester; Senator Higgins, of Olean; Congressman Gillet, of the Twenty-ninth Congressional district; Assemblymen Robbins of Allegany, Friday of Kings, W. Cary Sanger of Oneida.

As soon as Mr. Fassett had breakfasted his friends began calling on him. His first caller was Wilber F. Wakeman, secretary of the Informal Committee, which is here in the interest of the enlargement of the State Committee. Mr. Fassett and Mr. Wakeman had an earnest talk together. Senator Raines strolled in and made himself at home in the parlor.

After shaking hands with Mr. Fassett, Senator Raines said: "Sloat, you and I ought to sit together, side by side, in the convention. We are the two men in the State who have won out on the fight for home rule."

While Mr. Fassett and Senator Raines were chatting pleasantly together, ex-Senator George B. Sloan dropped in to pay his respects to Mr. Fassett.

"This is a pretty picture," remarked Senator Sloan, as he beamed on the two gentlemen through his gold rimmed glasses, and his thin lips opened in a benevolent smile. "I declare I am glad to see you two men turn up all right, after having passed through a hot battle, and without a scar." All hands smiled at the ex-Senator's pleasantry.

Referring to the recent contest in Chemung county, Mr. Fassett said: "I don't consider that my fight in my county had any flavoring or coloring of State politics or State issues. It was solely and simply a personal and home rule fight for individual rights and against boss interference, and I did my best to win. The opposition to me before the primaries was of the bitterest kind apparently, and I expected to have a much harder fight than I really had. I was surprised and so were all of my friends at the weak showing made by the opposition. After all the lurid eloquence wasted against me, and bitter invectives, and the kicking up of a great cloud of dust, my opponents were able to elect but seven delegates out of forty. It came pretty near being a walk-over for me."

In answer to the question whether he intended to be a candidate for temporary chairman of the convention, Mr. Fassett said: "What is the use? There would be no practical advantage in that. I don't think I care to be a candidate for any office in the convention. I came here as one of the common people. I am a happy and contented Republican, ready to do battle for my party and its principles. I won my fight at home, and am not looking for empty honors, nor am I here to make a fight for them. I am simply one of the rank and file unalterably opposed to bosses and bossism, and I propose to make a fight on that ground. I am also a firm believer in the necessity for an enlargement of the State Committee as affording a means of bringing the party councilors closer to the people. I hope to see the idea adopted."

$50,000 Fire at Brockport.

Brockport, Sept. 14.—An incendiary fire this morning destroyed Clark's sulky works and Currie & Boyer's foundry. The loss will aggregate $50,000.

NATIONAL RESOURCES.

The Productive Capacity of the United States.

In the current number of the North American Review, Michael G. Mulhall, the eminent statistician, makes a most interesting and striking showing of the productive power and wealth of our country as compared with the other nations of the world. In these days of universal complaint and dissatisfaction it is very consoling to read from so eminent an authority a review of the productive energies of the world in which the United States appears not only foremost and greatest, but overwhelmingly so.

Taking into account the working power of men, horses and steam engines, Mulhall declares that the people of the United States have at command an energy which represents 1,940 foot-tons per inhabitant per day. A foot-ton is an expression used to denote a power sufficient to raise one ton a distance of one foot. Against this, Great Britain, with all her wealth and all her industrial development, can only boast 1,470 foot-tons per inhabitant; while Germany and France have only about 900 foot-tons each per inhabitant. In other words, each person in the United States has at his disposal more productive energy than two persons in Germany or in France. The real difference between the United States and the European countries, when we come to figure totals, is still greater on account of the larger population of the United States, so that as a matter of fact the United States possesses almost as much energy within her control as Great Britain, Germany and France combined. These figures mean that if we only had some equality of distribution in the United States, each man, woman and child would have at disposal several times as much of the good things of earth annually produced as the average man, woman or child in Europe. And even now, with the inequality of conditions, they mean that the wealth of the United States, in spite of depression, is piling up at an enormous rate.

Mulhall, in another table of figures, shows that an ordinary farm hand in the United States raises as much grain as three hands in England or four in France, or five in Germany, or six in Austria, and this wonderful superiority of productiveness he attributes naturally to the mechanical appliances in common use in the United States.

Reducing the various farm products of several nations to their equivalents in grain, Mulhall furnishes the following comparative statement of what one farm hand will produce in an ordinary year in the countries named:

	Bushels of grain per farm hand.
United States	475
Great Britain	228
France	188
Germany	188
Italy	115
Austria	97

Mulhall makes a similar favorable showing for the United States in the amount of money expended annually for purposes of education. In the United States it is $2.40 per inhabitant each year, in Great Britain it is $1.30 and in other European countries the scale runs down to 25 cents per inhabitant per year in Italy.

Following the same line, our statistician shows that the number of letters per inhabitant carried by the mails yearly is 110 in the United States, as against the following:

Switzerland	74
Great Britain	66
Germany	53
Italy	16

Coming naturally to the subject of accumulated wealth, Mulhall figures that the wealth of the United States now amounts to a little more than $1,000 per person, and he maintains that only Great Britain, France and Holland have a higher per capita showing. In the aggregate, America's wealth exceeds that of Great Britain by 35 per cent., although the ratio per inhabitant is not quite so high; and of this vast total wealth of the country, Mulhall states that 94 per cent. has been created and accumulated by the people of the United States since 1840.

It is impossible to read Mulhall's article without being impressed with the wonderful productive energy of our country, and even during these years of comparative depression and seeming retrogression the calm, clear figures of the student of statistics showing the rapid creation and accumulation of wealth and the superiority of America in productiveness will go far to make the American citizen satisfied that his lot is cast in the new world.

Robinson Crusoe.

Poor old Robinson Crusoe, who never really existed in the flesh, but is yet one of the most famous persons the world has ever known, is once more to be brought under the broad glare of day. The lonely hut on the Island of Juan Fernandez, just off the Chilian coast, which Alexander Selkirk, or Selcraig, the real Robinson of fact and history, occupied, is to be torn down after having stood on that rocky isle 184 years. On its site is to be erected a prison station that will be used as an auxiliary for the Chilian penitentiary at Santiago. The island of Juan Fernandez is also to be thrown open to settlers, and the evident project of Chili is to make this hitherto desolate region—400 miles from Valparaiso—a busy and bustling bit of its domain.

Of recent years the island has been inhabited to some extent, though this colonizing action on the part of the Chilian Government is altogether a new policy on its part. The domain has, in fact, been rather closely guarded by representatives of the Chilian Government and settlers have not only not been invited there, but have actually been kept away. Now there are about a hundred persons, Germans and Chilians, who reside on Juan Fernandez, all being gathered in a small village of tiny huts called San Juan Beautista. This town or village is set on the shores of a long arm of the sea, the very spot, it is said, where Alexander Selkirk landed. The central feature of the settlement is a low, long building of one story, which is inhabited by the man who has hitherto rented the island from the Chilian Government for the sum of $1,000 yearly. —New York World.

A Dainty Bedspread.

A pretty bedspread is made of deep cream-colored or tan linen, with deeply-hemmed edges and finished with a handsome crochet lace, made from whipcord twist the same shade as the linen. It can be laundered over and over. It should not be lined. Another odd and dainty spread is made of common unbleached sheeting, worked all around the edge with fern fronds in delicate green silk. Big square pillows accompany this spread, and these have covers made from the same material as that employed in the spread.

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Very truly yours, REV. H. C. PHILLIPS.

Minister in charge of St. Peter's A. M. E. Zion Church, New Berne, N. C.

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